From the Portsmouth (Va.) Old Dominion.

NO ABOLITIONIST.

Our numerous readers will find in another colum

isher of the Old Dominion. So far from ever hav ing been favorable to the cut-throat schemes of the northern abolitionists, there are few persons at the

outh who carry their views in relation to this mater to such great length, as does Mr. Fisk. He be-

ment—that the negro was never intended by the Creator to fill any other station than that of servant—that they are of an inferior race to ours, a sort of con-

necting link between the animal and intellectual cre

But all these groundless and malicious accusation

Hon, S. Cushman, now a

which were ununimously adopted, which, for vehe

pletely and entirely his villany is unmasked:-

mputed to you.

With great respect,

fiddle, steal, and then star

If we have not completely pulverized this hideous alumny, we beg the reader's attention to the follow-

on, as do you, that slavery was an evil; but the more

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1838.

Your obedient servant, SAMUEL CUSHMAN.

I am, &c. THEOPHILUS FISK.

tile Journal.

with pain we annou The deceased had been the press; formerly as astern papers, and latf the daily journals a native of Massachu-ard University .- New

ois.—Tlie Peoria Regis deling Saturday a com-ticle day the wind blew a nat night the river lili-nown, the mercury fall-and continued during a degrees below zero up

acticularly by wearing cold weather has come own sakes; but then thing at our public lececkons at 150 the nom-

Alexandria within the is excessive. eliver the Annual Ad-eniversary of the bitth-

r, has received instrucgovernment that if her is winter, of their inter-would be viewed as a

e Third Volume will e who wish to encour-ause of emancipation, choice reading very following

years old on the 9th of.

between new and the Cabinet nearly bound...
clame called the Beaucopies of the excellent.

Cornhill, Boston, or 9

BELD. me LE. ...

ned New Year's presents.

sale at the Depository.

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the pens of Mrs. chapL. Child. and wife, the
Geo. Bradburn, Wenson, Edwund Quincy.

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STABLISHMENT. riends and the public, in ander the UNITED Beach and Lincoln Depot, where he hopes their patronage.

CPERFUMERY con-

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haver times for 75 cts.: one square for \$1.00.
Note.—Mr. Isaac Kampe, the late publisher,
warsferred his interest in the subscription-list
Garrion, for two years from the first of January
Garrion and the Lineary of the Li for the direction and supervision of the distington of the following gentlemen: Frank, Samuel Philipping, Ellis Gray Lor, Ochice, William Bassett.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X .-- NO. 1.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

More Southern Thunder!

e of the Georgia Legislature has made the refusal of the Governor of Maine to in the State last named as felons. The accompanied by a bill, of which the fol-

as the people of the State of Maine, through overnment, in still refusing to cause to up Daniel Philbrook and Edward Kel are charged with a crime against the is State, and have fled from justice, taking thin the limits of said State of Mainc, is of one of the important principles ws of nations, by which all independent and unities, in their peaceful intercourse, emed, but in direct disregard of a distinct med, but in direct disregard of a distinct on of the constitutional compact of the union puts of this Confederacy. And whereas, the Georgia has exercised all reasonable forof Georgia has exercised against the rights and not her people, and in trusting to a returning ce and of duty on the part of the peo he, which for the future seems to be un-hopeless. And whereas, a continuance ing relations between the two States the property of the one a fit prey redatory excursions of lawless maraude e and protection in the other.

ill enacts, that the people, citizens and in-of the State of Maine, and persons herento Georgia, from any district or port of er as scamen, mariners, or in any other ed, held and considered as the public enemies of the State of Georgia, and their special shall be liable to be seized, and treated as eth; and their property to be found within the State, onal, shall be subject to confisca-

The Milledgeville Journal has the following re-

The Maine Question !- This important subject has pass almost unnoticed by the Legis-past week. We expected every hairman of the sub-committee, Gen whom the whole matter had been re eport some plan by which Georgia should ler rights, protect the property of her citi-d resent the insult and ill-usage which she ived at the hands of Maine. But our ex-Stephens, one of the members of the sub . How this was brought about, we are present to say. We hope that it was not fa desire, on the part of the chairman, to question, but we fear otherwise. The re-Mr. Stephens will be found in our pa The bill which accompanies the re se the language of its author, is a mere a, introduced for the purpose of bringing hole matter in some form before the Legis-that the whole body might perfect and maintroduced a bill in relation to the Maine In doing so, Mr. Lawson said, that 'he are that his bill was an imperfect one, in concerning been drawn up in great haste; en it came up on its final passage, he would ectly willing to receive any amendment which mate might think proper to offer, provided that not have a tendency to defeat the general de-of the bill, and that he pledged himself at no of the discussion to call for the previous ques-It seems that of late the previous question is nument to support or oppose propositions that fore the Senate for discussion. It was for this to we presume, that Mr. Lawson pledged him-

to call for the 'previous question.'
subject being now fairly before each House, be seen who are the 'true believ-trine of STATE RIGHTS and REMEDIES, and who have the nerve to into practical operation. Georgia insult-ided by Maine—Virginia put at defiance, on by New York, it remains only—to use the telanguage of the Governor of Virginia, in message to the Legislature of that State— SOVEREIGNTY, in the exercise of its dear-mbates, and its imperative and solemn duty, to I from the cancelled obligations of the com-ORIGINAL RIGHT'S, and the law of PRESERVATION. He who fears the con-ces, let him ignobly submit to an insult and my offered to his native or adopted land! He s his birthright, or the land of his adoption ould protect his right of property, or sus all the institution of slavery as it exists in the South sho detests the vile machinations of the finatical MOLITIONIST, or dures to MAINTAIN AT TERY HAZARD, SOUTHERN INSTITU-SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES, & SOUTH ax RIGHTS—let him unflinchingly act out but he professes, and leave the consequences, as volutionary sires, in the hands of that Di-idence, who never has forsaken the cause

th and of justice. Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention.

The Minutes of a 'Baptist Anti-Slavery on' held at Worcester on the 7th instant asure to comply with the wishes of so med friends, and especially, if by doing advance the interests of suffering hu-hasten the day when the awful curse of hall be removed from our land.

in the first place, the document is too long purpose, and in the second place, in its presm, it is altogether unsuited to our colrds, we have abundance of mat nd which will profit our readers more. ter suited to the clerk's book.

while we see nothing in this document to sanctify, we see in the movement the future alienation and discord. We shall udgment on the motives of the originator ent: to their own Master they stand or see no prospect of good by a partial on of Baptists to echo some one or more of ad discordant notes of modern organized but if any of our brethren wish to train in hey can do so; officers and orders We shall not enlist till we see more difthe orders. Sooner than minister shall divide and weaken our hitherto d prosperous denomination, our last edito-shall fall from our fingers, and our sheet be

is is the first instance in which we in our edespacity have felt called upon to reject a mication relating to the subject of slavery, additional remarks may be proper. We well it has been said of us at one time, that our cole not open to the discussion of this subject, ther that we dare not refuse such community these things pass with us for what the th. Our course is open, plain, independent storted and impartial eyes at every subject, according to its relative importance, and blown or drifted from our course by any cross currents. Every branch of phi is just as important now as it was twenty jo and will be twenty years to come. Our is to make a religious paper, and all other as are collateral and subsidiary. Therefore llateral and subsidiary. Therefore nication is sent us, we do not ask to ongs, but is it suited to our columns subserve the great interests we are labor mote?—Boston Christian Watchman.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MARKIND.

POLITICAL ..

From the Rochester Freeman Independent Political Action

under the head of 'Impudence and Falsehood,' a sat-isfactory refutation of the infamous insinuations of the Norfolk Beacon, in relation to the senior pub-No. L. Mr. EDITOR,-As this question has come up, I deem a timely and full discussion of it, vital to our cause. With your indulgence, I will endeavor to establish three propositions, for the consideration of those of your readers, who may favor a distinct political organization.

1st. The abolition of American slavery cannot be

eves that slavery is an institution of Divine appointeaceably secured, unless we retain and continue to

peaceably secured, unless we retain and continue to exert our power of moral conviction.

2nd. An independent political organization would diminish, if not annihilate, this power.

3d. The course pursued by English abolitionists, would combine our moral power with the most efficient mode of political action.

The first proposition will appear evident from the following facts. First, only a small number of the three millions of slaves in the United States can be peaceably liberated without the consent of the slaveholder. Second, the slaveholder will not liberate acting this between the animal and intellectual creation, the monkey and the man. How sadly wanting then, in all that is honorable, must be be, who, to carry a political point, makes a charge of such magnitude, and at the same time so unqualifiedly false. are of little importance, in comparison with the start-ling imputation, that we zee hostile to the domestic in-stitutions of Virginia!! A charge of such para-mount importance, one affecting so vitally the polit-ical existence of an individual, one involving the holder. Second, the slaveholder will not liberate them until he is convinced, that either his duty or in-terest requires it. Third, from the developments of the last fifty years, it does not appear that he will ical existence of an individual, one involving the most momentous consequences, is one that ought not to be made without the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence of its incontrovertible truth. The public will demand that some other proof be given of such a satisfact than more empty as

The public will demand that some eight rate that given of such an alarming fact, than mere empty assertion and idle declamation. The proof, Mr. Caluminator—THE PROOF of your wicked allegations. Let it be forthcoming—let there be no evasion or equivocation—give the public one line, one word, ay, a single letter, that we have ever wrote, thought, printed, or uttered, in favor of the cut-throat thought, printed, or uttered, in favor of the cut-throat the literature of the North and we will have the head. abolitionists of the North, and we will bow the head creased four times, by heartless men, regardless of to the righteous sentence of an offended and out- our principles, we could have but little control over mmunity. The proof, sir, of your abomina- the action of the whole body, and no reasonable hope ble and cowardly inuendoes—THE EVIDENCE of your nefarious aspersions upon one whose arguments you could not refute, and whose principles are founded in eternal truth.

But we happen to have the means in our power of fastening this malicious LIE where it will stick without the aid of putty. We are prepared to prove that from the first organization of these northern incendiaries to the present hour, we have openly, zealously and perseveringly opposed their base designs. Upon no other subject has our zeal bordered so close-

Upon no other subject has our zeal bordered so close-Upon no other subject has our zeal bordered so close-Our hitherto unparalleled success has been owing. by upon fanaticism, as in opposition to the doctrines of the abolitionists. By the untiring efforts made in this cause, we attained a notoriety in that respect, truth; and, secondly, our relative position in community has been such, as not to divest that truth of its individual were ever more widely animadverted upon; and now, at this late hour of the day, a clique of hank vassals and law dromes hopeless of attain.

The moment we take the field as a distinct political content of the day and the content of the day and the content of the cont

f bank vassals and lazy drones, hopeless of attaining their object by honorable means, resort to a hameless, barefaced LIE to accomplish our ruin. hameless, barefaced LIE to accomplish our ruin.

In 1832, we had charge of the Examiner, published in New Haven, Ct. An abolition preacher visited that city to advocate his detestable doctrines; we
infinite; and without it, we can accomplish nothing. ed that city to advocate his detestable doctrines; we infinite; and without it, we can accomplish nothing, took a stand against him, which, being seconded by another journal, drove him from the place. In 1834, we had the honor of acting as Chaplain to the Leguislature of New Hampshire—our native State. A gain of these disturbers of the public peace visited Concord, the seat of government, soon after the session commenced, for the purpose of making converts. How, S. Cushman, now a Representative in Convert. he seat of government, soon after the seat of government, so of govern

Hon. S. Cushman, now a Representative in Congress, J. Robinson, Esq., the deputy Secretary of State, and the writer of this, met them in public debate, and effectually used them up. Afterwards, an attempt was made to form a society—a notice was issued requesting 'all those who are opposed to exciting the Southern slaves to cut their masters' throats, to meet at the Town Hall, this evening, at seven o'clock.' A tremendous crowd were in attendance—Hon. S. Cushman, of the Council, presided, and Hon. C. Barton, of the Senate, acted as Secretary. Theophilus Fisk having been requested to prepare resolutions, offered a series to the meeting, which were ununimously adopted, which, for veheral series and the series are resolutions, offered a series to the meeting, which were ununimously adopted, which, for veheral series and the series and the series are resolutions of the strength of the two existing political parties would be arrayed in opposition to us; while we, as political enemies, should occupy, in their view, the most unfavorable position to us; while we, as political enemies, should occupy, in their view, the most unfavorable position to us; while we, as political enemies, should occupy, in their view, the most unfavorable position to us; while we, as political enemies, should occupy, in their view, the most unfavorable position to us; while we, as political parties would be arrayed in opposition to us; while we, as political parties would be arrayed in opposition to us; while we, as political enemies, should occupy, in their view, the most unfavorable position to us; while we, as political parties would be arrayed in opposition to us; while we, as political parties would be arrayed in opposition to us; while we, as political parties would be arrayed in opposition to us; while we, as political enemies, should occupy, in their view, the most unfavorable position to us; while we, as political enemies, should occupy, in their view, the most unfavorable position to us; while we, as political enemies, should occupy,

which were unanimously adopted, which, for vehement denunciation of these unholy schemes, he has never seen equalled. Those resolutions were copied all over the Union, with our name attached as their mover, and yet our assailant in the Beacondares to accuse their author with being an enemy of the domestic institutions of the South! Did atrocious yillany ever extend further than this?

villany ever extend further than this?

In introducing a friend, by letter, last session to Is it said, we should not be responsible for their perversion of truth? Be it so: I speak not now of responsibilities, but of natural results.

Again, if the cause should be assumed by a political party, it would be impossible to secure the cooperation of a large part of the religious community, who would otherwise favor it. I would give no sanction to the opinion, that a political duty is not as sacred as a religious that we tilt is proper to consider. In introducing a friend, by letter, last session to the Hon. Samuel Cushman, mentioned above as one of the actors in the anti-abolition movements at Concord, we casually remarked that some miserable, cowardly poltroon had covertly accused us with being an abolitionist at the North—below we give his etter in reply. We should like to see the cheeks cred as a religious duly; yet it is proper to consider, that with thousands of worthy people among us, what has become identified with party should be let alone. But 'there is need of reformation.' True, but let us of the white-livered craven who endorses the article in the Beacon, when he comes to perceive how comnot predicate the success of our cause upon the as-surance of a sudden change of opinions and habits, whose roots have struck deep into the religious nature of man—have been strengthened by religious education—and associated with whatever is invio-

Washisotos, D. C., May 15, 1838.

Dear Sir: I was very much gratified in hearing from you yesterday through the medium of ______, Esq., who presented me your note of the 11th instant; but I confess my surprise to learn that you have been accused of aiding and abetting the cause of Abolitionism while you were at the North a few years since. To my knowledge, sir, you were one of the foremost, and most efficient gentlemen, in opposing these deluded finatics, at the time they made their appearance in Concord, N. H., in 1834.

I never supposed that you would have been accus-The saying of Addison was almost literally true,

--- An absurd dress or behavior introduced into the
world, will soon be found out and discarded; but a

habit, which has taken sanctuary in the Church, sticks in it forever. Furthermore, the immense power of the Pulpit, Concord, N. H., in 1834.

I never supposed that you would have been accused of entering into such an unholy warfare against our southern brethren. I hope and trust that you have too strong a desire to preserve the Union of these States, and too sared a regard for the domestic rights of your neighbors, to enter into any such designs as have been invented to your. Furthermore, the immense power of the Pulpit, so far as it is now for us, would be paralyzed. The devoted minister, thinking nothing of party, might exhibit nothing unappropriate to time or place; with none but the purest aspirations for the triumph only of Truth and Humanity, he might plead for the slave with heavenly eloquence; while large portions of his congregation politically arrayed against each other, after exchanging glances and uneasy positions, would be sure to compute the effect of his logic, and his pathos, upon an approaching election.

If the above reasoning is correct, it appears, that whatever accessions may be gained to our numbers, the exertion of our moral influence, in a relative po-

the exertion of our moral influence, in a relative po sition, which is favorable to give truth its due impression, both in the North and South, is indispensa ble to ultimate success; that as partizans in the po-litical field, this influence would be diminished with the slaveholder—with the great body of our politi-cal opponents, and with a portion of the religious tion, as do you, that slavery was an evil; but the more familiar I have become with the subject, the more fully and firmly am I convinced of my error. From the earliest ages of the world, it has been sanctioned and approved by the wise and the good, the virtuous and refined, of almost every nation; not only did the ancient patriarchs, the fathers of God's chosen people, the Jews, hold slaves, but the evil, if it be one, was entailed by Noah himself upon one of the branches of his own family; yet we hear of no denunciations from the Almighty upon his head for the act. Abraham was an extensive slaveholder—he bought men with money—had slaveholding been considered 'an abomination in the sight of Heaven,' we should naturally have expected that the Deity would have required its immediate abolition; justead of which, God sanctions

cal opponents, and with a portion of the religious community, even on the assumption that, as a party, we should remain pure.

The certain and preponderating tendencies, unfavorable to the truth of this assumption, will (with your indulgence) be examined in my next, together, if possible, with the third proposition.

Ontario Co., Dec. 2, 1839. QUINTIUS.

From the Philanthropist.

Separate Political Organization I had intended writing an article on political or-ganization, &c., but after I had begun it, yours in the Philanthropist came to hand, and I liked it so nave expected that the Derty would have required its immediate abolition; instead of which, God sanctions and approves of it, and gives Abraham directions how to conduct towards those in this condition. It was afterwards not only sanctioned by the Almighty in the laws of Moses, but positively enjoined, under certain circumstances. If it was right then, can it be wrong now? Can the lapse of ages change immutable principles? well, that I gave up writing. One or two thoughts, not embraced in yours, as I remember, I would sug-

ow? Can the lapse of ages change immutable principles?

Look into the New Testament. When the Satior was upon earth, did he denounce slavery as an vil, as a sin? Never. His disciples after him, so ut from reprobating it, that some of them held slaves hemselves.

Line fact, as I think it is, that every effort hith-from and outs are and must be the great parties—other political organizations will in the main be but a mere handful of men or factions.

Line fact, as I think it is, that every effort hith-from and to get up a third party in politics has fail-ed. The ins and outs are and must be the great parties—other political organizations will in the main be but a mere handful of men or factions.

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Line for main the fact of the fact of the state of the fact of the state of the fact of the

Look into the New Testament. When the Sa-rior was upon earth, did he denounce slavery as an evil, as a sin? Never. His disciples after him, so far from reprobating it, that some of them held slaves hemselves. That, in the event of bringing in a mass of un-sanctified mind, ambitious men and demagogues would, in spite of better men, control the party; dis-We here rest our cause—we have appealed to the bar of public opinion, before which we have been so rudely arraigned, and from the calm, unbiassed judgment of an unprejudiced community, we desire to make no appeal. How stands the verdict, Gentlement of the Jury?

We here rest our cause—we have appealed to the gust good men by adopting the policy and management of other parties; and finally drive out such as ment of other parties; and finally drive out such as likely to seek office and control the affairs of government, not as a mean, but an end. And what could be expected, in the way of moral power, from such a

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1840.

party—I mean a party seezing, in the hain, the hainagement of Government, for the sake of honor or
gain? Could we pray in faith for its success?

But, it is said, abolitionists are too pure, too deeply impressed with the importance of the cause of the
slave, ever to lose sight of their principles or become
corrupt. Abolitionists are men, and many of them
not over half-made; and those who must be added

In much haste, I am Your friend and brother, A. A. GUTHRIE.

THIRD POLITICAL PARTY. On the 4th page w the proposed movement. We intend, however, at a claim of indemnity for carrying them away.

The Africans of the Amistad were cast in est our opinions. At present, we shall content ourself with publishing the views of others, and hope that they will be duly weighed, and produce the dethat they will be duly weighed, and produce the desired effect. In the mean time, permit us to urge upon the friends of the poor crushed slave, the duty of importunate prayer to Almighty God, that he would bring out his captives from under the oppressive yoke, by a strong hand, and an out-stretched arm. And forget not, we beseech you, to pray earnestly for the northern pro-slavery clergy, who will not plead the cause of God's poor, for they 'shut up the kingdom of heaven against men.' They are

the kingdom of heaven against men. They are, without controversy, the most efficient agents of the adversary of Liberty.—Cazenovia Herald. THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK EMANCIPATOR

SELECTIONS.

From the Charter Oak Battle-Ground, 8th of January.

The special meeting of the Connecticut A. S. Society, which is to be convened in this city on the cut of January, has a matter to decide vastly more important to the interests of our country and our enslaved countrymen, than that decided by blood and that memorable day at New Orleans. It f our glorious enterprise, and the three millions of ur enslaved brethren groaning under the iron yoke of the tyrant slaveholder.
In this day, before abolitionists can hardly stand

ect or dare lisp the truth, before they can hardly say they are free themselves, while a small, despised and hated minority, they are called on to organise themselves, in hostile array, into a distinct political party. This subject appears now to be an all-absorbing and important one, with many of the professed friends of the slave in different parts of our country. It is accitating the abeliance from the country. ry. It is agitating the abolition fraternity from one and of the Union to the other. What the result wil be, we dare not opine. We pray God for good! We tremble for fear, and therefore we would long and loudly blow our trumpet, to arouse and quicken eve-ry abolitionist in Connecticut from all apathy and arelessness on this pending question. We wish hem to understand its merits and demerits, its ob-ects and tendencies,—whether the question, now trictly moral, and in that sense effecting its perfect vork, would not, if carried into a political organiza-ion, be strictly a political one. This is a view which

As the only pretence now made, for delivering up to certain death, the unfortunate men taken in the Amistad, is, that it is required by our treaty with Spain, which stipulates that each nation shall restore to 'the true proprietors' any 'merchandize,' which may have been plundered from the other by 'pirates,' I have thought that the following extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, touching that point, would be thought seasonable.

Mr. Adams's letter was written for private use, and cannot be published entire. The following passages suffer from being given as fragments, detached from their connexion; but they will still be found

party-I mean a party seeking, in the main, the man- interesting, both from their characteristic force of language and reasoning, and as coming highest living authority on the question of tstruction of a treaty. of the con-E. G. L.

In this opinion, I think the abolitionists of the cause of the severance in the original way, will effect more than another agreed; and if you think an expression of such an opinion in our associate capacity can and moving in a pure attention of the severance in the original way, will effect more than opinion in our associate capacity can and in over agreed; and if you think an expression of such an opinion in our associate capacity can and in over it.

My suggestions are not intended for the Philanthropist, if I get time.

As to the citation of the ninth Article of the Treaty of San Lorenzo, with Spain, it is a mockery. That Article has not the elightest reference or allusion to fugitive or self-emancipated slaves. It is true that, by the Constitution of the United States, it is stipulated, that persons held to labor by the laws of one state, escaping into another, shall be delivered up, if demanded with proof of the right to the labor; but the very existence of that stipulation proves that, without it, no such delivery from a free to a slave state, even in the intimate connection of our confederacy, would ever be made. It is also true, that we have, time after time, attempted to negotiate, at the instigation of the slave states, for a similar stipulation by treaty with Great Britain, but we never could obtain it, even while she had West India slaves of her own; and whoever wishes to see the scorn and contempt, with which she has rejected it since the emancipation of her own slaves, may consult the correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmert.

The resultation of the ninth Article of the Treaty of San Lorenzo, with Spain, it is a mockery. That Article has not the eligitor or self-emancipated slaves. It is true that, by the Constitution of the United States, it is stipulated, that persons held to labor by the laws of one state, escaping into another, shall be delivered up, if demanded with proof of the right to the labor; but the very existence of that stipulation of the same that it is also true, the As to the citation of the ninth Article of the Treaty

merston.

The restitution of fugitive or rebellious slaves, never can be claimed under any general stipulation for the restitution of property. The treaty of peace concluded at Ghent, did stipulate that the British forces should evacuate all places in the United States, without carrying away slaves, or other property, Here, in the first place, was no delivery up. The stipulation only was that they should not carry away; and, in the second place, although slaves are recognized as property, yet it is property of a peculiar character, which would not be included under the There Political Farty. On the 4th page we have published an article from the pen of Lewis Tappan, Esq., on the inexpediency of the formation of the Third Political Party, to be called the Human Rights Party. We have, at different times, expressed, through the columns of the Herald, our unwavering opposition to the measure, though we have not given our reasons for adopting views contrary to the respect of the proposed movement. We intend, however, at a claim of indemnity for carrying them away. The Africans of the Amistad were cast upon or

coast, in a condition perhaps as calamitous as could befal human beings; not by their own will, not with any intention hostile or predatory on their part, not even by the act of God, as in the case of shipwreck; but by their own ignorance of navigation, and the deception of one of their oppressors, whom they had overpowered, and whose life they had spared, to enthe oppressure that the oppressors whom they had overpowered, and whose life they had spared, to enable them, by his knowledge of navigation, to reach their native land. They were victims of the African slave trade, recently imported into the island of Cuba, or They are gents of the ed their natural right to liberty, by conspiracy, insur-rection, homicide, and the capture of the ship in which they were embarked, and of her cargo. For this act of homicide and capture, they were accused ppears to favor, very strongly, the organization of a third political party.' Lewis Tappan, in a recent etter to J. G. Birney, takes the ground that the organization of a 'third party' is unconstitutional. ed by the same two Cuban Spaniards, accessories af-Whether this position is correct or not, it is evident ter the fact, to the slave trade piracy, by which they to our mind, that such a measure is impolitic, inexpedient, and a virtual renunciation of the principles upon which the noble-hearted friends of human liberty contemplated to act, at the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society.—Ibid. A There Political Party. We are glad to find ourselves sustained by the abolitionists of Ohio, in the ground we have taken in regard to a separate political organization. Indeed, this project seems to find less and less favor. Since our last number, we notice that the Union Herald of Cazenovia, New York, and the Vernont Telegraph, are both out against it. The Michigan Freeman thinks it inexpedient. The Christian Witness, of Pittsburg, does not appear to view it with a friendly eye. And the editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman now thinks that the advocates of the measure had better not push it. the advocates of the measure had better not push it. We hope that our enterprise will pass this rock in safety.—Philanthropist.

arming, and sending on board their ship, without warrant or arrest, several of them whom he found on shore; releases their captives, admits the claim of the two captives to the fifty masters as their slaves and claims salvage for restoring them to see They are then brought before a court of the States, at once upon the charge of piracy and murder, upon a claim to them as slaves, and upon a claim against their pretended masters for salvage, by kid-

napping them again into slavery. In the mean time, they are to be held as slaves to

[Extract of another letter.]

I see it asserted in the newspapers that Gov. Ellsworth has offered his services to the counsel of those unfortunate men. Most cheerfully would I follow his example, and offer mine, could I indulge for a noment the hope that any service of mine would save the lives of these most distressed and most in-ured fellow men, and our country from the deep mnation of delivering them up to the merciless re enge of their oppressors.

From the Christian Register.

Dr. Madden's Letter.

LETTER TO W. E. CHANNING, D. D. on the Subject of the Abuse of the Plag of the United States in the Island of Cuba, and the advantage taken of its pro-tection in Promoting the Slave Trade. By R. R. Madden.

It must deeply interest and excite all its readers. strictly moral, and in that sense effecting its perfect work, would not, if carried into a political organization, be strictly a political one. This is a view which many are already taking of the subject. During our meeting last week, one of the most influential divines of our State, a member of the American Anti-slavery Society, declared, with much grief, that 'if the abolition cause was driven into a political party he should never lift another finger; he could not, and retain any influence, for he would be pleading for a political party.'

That there is deeply interest and excite all its readers. It discloses matters of the most astonishing character, and exposes a depth and extent of turpitude which, for the sake of humanity if we could, we would deem the dream of a disordered imagination. But this resource of burning shame and indignation is not permitted us. The evidence of the infamous facts is too direct and abundant. And when known, it will send a thrill of disgust and abhorrence through the whole country. Our valleys and mountains and free streams will blush beneath the clam look of the pure and honest heavens. Every man must feel the should never litt another hinger; he could not, and retain any influence, for he would be pleading for a political party.'

That there is danger of this occurring, even in Connecticut, whether good or evil, is now every day apparent. Distinct nominations are now under consideration in many places in this State.

Be not deceived, brethren; the leaven of a new organization is at work in Connecticut, and whether you approve or disapprove, if you slumber at your posts, you may awake too late to have your voice and vote effect any thing—you may find our cause bound with withes and cords, and shorn of its strength.

Brethren, be not deceived! We say, as you fear God and regard your enslaved fellow-men, as you regard the hitherto harmonious, prosperous and peaceful goings of abolition in this State, Neglect Not The Etghth of January. It will be a memorable day for the anti-slavey cause. It will ford and help settle this matter according to the convictions of your own soul, that we may continue to labor unitedly in our holy cause. The meeting will be attended and addressed by numerous and able champions of our cause.

As the only pretence now made, for delivering up to certain death, the unfortunate men taken in the

AGENTS. MAINE.—Nathan Winslow, Portland ;- Jas. Clarke, Yayne ;- Edward Southwick, Augusta ;- A. Soule,

Bath.
New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N.
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover.
Versiont.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, Marth Ferrisburg.
Massachuserts.—Win. E. Kimball, Topsfield;—
C. Wlipple. Newby.

Massacutyserfs.—Win. E. Kimball, Topefield;—
Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell,
Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Singus;—R. Wilder, Fitching;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring-field;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond,
Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French,
Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Hanveer;—Wm. Carthers, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—
Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Thos. J. Baker, Worcsster;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centrecille;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Taunton;
—John Bailey, New-Bedford.—[LT] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 470.

sun. A weight of indignation will gather on the head of this Consul, which even he will find it diffi-cult to bear, as hardened as he is and lost to all right perceptions and sentiments. There is a British commission at Havana, for the suppression of the slave trade. This commission Mr. Trist has insulted and abused in the most indecent and virulent manner. How painful and hamiliating is the contemplation of the contrast here presented! England surpassing us in the cause of freedom and humanity! While us in the cause of freedom and humanity! While her agents are exerting themselves to the utmost to restrain and suppress 'this accursed traffic,' our consul is doing all he can to help and protect it, perverting the powers with which he is entrusted to the basest purposes, evading the laws of his country, uttering in her name the most loathsome sentiments, and setting at defiance the feelings and convictions of the civilized world! What American's heart will not take fire, who of us will not hang his head as he reads this? It must be the deep prayer of every one, not take fire, who of us will not hang his head as he reads this? It must be the deep prayer of every one, that our country may soor be relieved of every connexion with slavery. While it continues, it robs us of our just influence. Were it not for this incubius upon its might, it would soon penetrate earth's darkest places. It would cause tyranny to tremble through all her dungeons and palaces. Its sceptres would turn to ashes, and its legions take flight for the regions of everlasting night. But while this shadow is over us, it is comparatively powerless. Tyrants will sit in quiet and security on their old thrones, and scoff at our pretensions and teachings till we show ourselves sincere and consistent.

From the Emancipator. Letter from Rev. Dr. Nelson.

Mission Institute, Nov. 22d, 1839.

Brother Leavitt,—Whilst travelling through the East, I mught take the with many brothers and sisters in Christ, who thought it best to remain (in a condition which I call) silent, respecting slavery. There is a thought which I have felt a wish to present to some, if I could. We can sometimes make ourselves understand fairly, by pointing at an occurrence, as an example of what we mean. Out of very many more than I could write, I select the following, because it

On yesterday I saw a friend to whom I have been thanked for years. I was his father's family physician, (in the State of Tennessee,) and gave medician, (in the State of Tennessee,) and gave medi-cine to the blacks who nursed him. He is just up from the State of Arkansas. Whilst conversing with him, I felt the more inclined to question him about the state of slavery, in that, cotton region (at the present hour) because I was acquainted with his entire veracity. He told me, 'Shortly before I left, there was an accurrence took place, which make me my young friend's recent residence. A few months since, she burned her black woman to death before one of her log-cabin fires. She made other slaves tie her hands above, one foot to each side of the fire, close enough to make the anguish protracted, but effectual. She was burned a few minutes after but effectual. She was burned a few immates after dead. I asked what it was that made the mistress so inveterate? Answer. 'It is supposed that it was the connexion betwen the slave and the master.' Question. How did the husband endure this transaction? (Ans.) 'I do not know; but I know he could not have said much; for a few months before, he had whipped one to death, and buried her within half and her deceast? (Ones) What half an hour after her decease!' (Ques.) What was done about these deaths? (Ans.) 'Oh, noth-ing. It was talked of a little in disapprobation. I heard my uncle (a rich man living near) say, that the law was such the man might be prosecuted, if any one were so disposed: but said, that he would not venture his ill will, and his enaity, in such a case.' My young friend added, 'I confess that I felt very bad, when I saw that no one cared much about it. Such incidents produce but little excitement, where

abolitionists do not live.

Lofty politicians do not with fury in the eye, call Mrs. P—— and her demeanor, incentiary. I con-fess that there is one thing belonging to my eastern brethren, which (whether I am right or wrong) makes me lean toward melancholy, when I think of it.

They really do advise against producing EX-CITEMENT by speaking about meckness, mercy, gentleness, compassion, love to the poor, tenderness and pity!! Is not the case too plain, that mercy, tenderness, and pity, is an exercise of heaven? That the opposite to compassion (which produced no excitement in Arkansas) is the food of hell! Toward

citement in Arkansas) is the food of hell? Poward which would they advise us? Toward excitement, or toward quietude? O my God, may I become excited, for Jesus's sake!!!

In conclusion, may I not say to my eastern brethern once more, dear friends, if you had been at Mr. P——'s a week before the murder, and if you had sat down at one of those smaking dinners, given with ease and hilarity, you might have been ready to tell your neighbors (on reaching New England.) with ease and hidrety, you might have been ready to tell your neighbors (on reaching New England,) (silly neighbors if they believed you,) of the happy condition of the slave; but the reckoning hour ap-proaches, and of you it will surely be demanded, on which side did you act?

Resolutions,

Adopted by the N. H. Baptist Anti-Slavery Society.

Inasmuch as slaveholding is tolerated in the Bapt churches of the southern States where human eings are bought and sold as property-Therefore: Resolved. That we deem it the duty of our church

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of our churches in the free States to rebuke the sin of slaveholding, and to give their decided testimony against it; and the duty of every minister to exhibit in the pulpit, at his own discretion, the heaven-provoking turpitude of this system of iniquity.

Resolved, That the happy effects of the immediate emancipation of nearly one million of slaves in the West Indies, both upon the master and the slave ought to encourage us to persevere in our

the West Indies, both upon the master and the slave, ought to encourage us to persevere in our prayers and labors, with untiring diligence, until the last fetter is broken in this country, and the last slave is free; until the church is purified, and nearly 3,000,000 of our fellow-inen are elevated to the enjoyment of civil and religious privileges.

Resolved, That a practical carrying out of the prominent principles of our denomination, requires that we should be among the first in opposing the oppressive and degrading system of slavery.

Resolved, That since this system has thrust itself into the church of Christ, and is corrupting her doctrines, polluting her morals, tarnishing her beauty, and paralyzing her strength, and is a formidable obstacle to the spread of the gospel in our own land, it is the imperious duty of all christians to come out from it, and be separate and touch not the unclean thing.

Resolved, That we correctly entreat those chris-

nclean thing.

Resolved, That we earnestly entreat those chris-

Resolved, That we earnestly entreat those christians who oppose the discussion of this subject, and who are unwilling their minister should plead the cause of the dumb, to reflect on the subject, and inquire if they are not taking a stand against the cause of justice and humanity; and if their course will be approved in the solemn day of reckoning.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this society, that slavery, as it exists in this country, is a most aggravated sin against God and man; innamuch as it opposes the spirit of the gospel, openly violates its precepts, deprives the slayes of the comforts of life, and of the means of subjection, and thus tends to exclude a large portion of them from the kingdom of heaven.

Resolved, That although anti-slavery bears an aspect sufficiently political to find ample work for

Resolved, That although anti-slavery specific aspect sufficiently political to find ample work for the politician, yet it is mainly a religious enterprise, and ought to be prosecuted in the spirit of religion.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the call of the central committee appointed for that purpose, the central committee appointed to be holden the central committee appointed for that pur for a National convention of Baptists to be ho in N. Y. city in April next, and that we now ceed to appoint delegates.

3, to be sent weekly. er and send \$5, or one coprints the odd half at.

PERFECTION. at the depository, 25 RINE OF CHRISTIAN PER-ent of the Oberlin Coi-Price 50 cts...

From the N. H. Panoply. Cummings vs. the Convention.

Ms. Entron:—It is really an unthought of alarm which has been given by the call of the Deerfield Association. Who could have supposed it so 'incendiary,' that even our good brother Cummings, down east, would regard it as a 'cry of fire,' and run to the scene of action against making so much hacte? If we are really, as he says, one year behind Maine on this subject, where is the ground of his fears that we shall run loo faut? It is gratifying however, the we shall run loo fast? It is gratifying, however, to see what he has written, for three reasons. One is because it has done him so much good. He says be shall 'feel happier' for having written. Another is because it shows the brethren in Maine have go because it shows the brethren in Maine have got along so far—so much farther than if they had run faster. By addressing an argument to one Presbytery at the South, they have doubtless got much farther than if they had addressed the whole southern church. A third reason is, because it shows his abomination of slavery. He hates it so that he would not even control the ecclesiastical movements of New Hampshire on the subject. Now, although he fills the editorial chair—a seat which seems usually to inspire a man, as soon, as he takes it, with the belief that he is created dictator—and no other man has a right to think; or if he does, he has no right to express his thoughts, without being called in question by 'us', the editor;—although he occupies this chair, he does not enslave his brethren in New Hampshire, or dictate to them. He only designs to this chair, he does not enslave his brethren in New Hanpshire, or dictate to them. He only designs to tell them, in a brotherly and christian manner, that he knows better about New Hampshire, and what measures should be adopted there, than they do; although they tive in it, and some of them, (the committee of the Deerfield Association at least,) were born in it, and have been acquainted with its ecclesistical affairs, more or less, for forty or fifty years. sinstical affairs, more or less, for forty or fitty years. Yet they are not men of discernment. They have not examined the signs of the times. They have not read the correspondence of the Maine committee, of which brother Cummings is one. They are mistaken about calling a Convention.

The brethren in Maine have found out a better was then to call. Conventions and talk about this

way than to call Conventions, and talk about this matter publicly. They have commenced private discipline with their southern offending brethren for the very private sin of holding christian men in slavery
And this private labor they have privately published. and that the offenders may not be irritated, and re use to repent because their sin is made public and that the offenders may not brother Cummings has sent the private expos momer Cummings has sent the private exposure of their crime to 'a very large majority of the Congre-gational ministers in New Humpshire,' and, perhaps to nearly every editor in New England, that they

may all help to keep the secret!

The truth is, that Christians in New Hampshire and not hold a public Convention, to talk publicly bout this private sin. Brother Cummings may talk ublicly about christian brothen at the North, who are guilty, as he says, 'of a species of slander, as im-politic as it is wicked.' He may take a christian oath politic as it is wicked." He may take a christian oath about it: "God knows we are opposed to slavery;" and this is christian! very christian! But it is unchristian to speak publicly of slavery. Bretiren at the South 'would feel deeply wounded by being talked about, and made objects of censure before a third party, or in public." No, it must be done just as they did it in Maine, as far back as 'a year ago."

And then again, brother Cummings remembers that a Committee of the Esweed Association of New Jones and South Committee of the Esweed Association of New Jones and South Committee of the Esweed Association of New Jones and South Committee of the Esweed Association of New Jones and South Committee of the Esweed Association of New Jones and South Committee of the Esweed Association of New Jones and South Committee of the Esweed Association of New Jones and South Committee of the South Committee of the Esweed Association of New Jones and South Committee of the South Committe

that a Committee of the General Association of New Hampshire was appointed on this subject-a matter which would never have been recollected in New Hampshire, but for him. The Deerfield Association must strangely have forgotten it—though they had a delegation at the meeting, and the minutes of the Association before them at the time of their sending orth their call. Truly, a good memory may be arned to some account down east. Does brother Cummings remember two or three other things bout that committee; such as their declining the pointment at first, and at last accepting it, on conto act or not? The danger must indeed be great, of interfering with this committee. And as they live so remote, and would not be likely to hear the call, and as brother Cummings lives so near, and has served on 'a Committee' 'a year ago,' he did

Again, the importance of brother Cumnings' communication to the Panoply will be more fully seen, if it is considered that this Convention was not designed to discuss measures, about which christians at the North have been so long divided. taken time by the foretep, and discussed his measure previous to the Convention. Let him enjoy his measure. Who will contend with him about it? Has any man in New Hampshire sent him a long epistle, complaining that he has acted for himself? He may paint his house white, if he chooses. Another may prefer yellow—another red. Very well. To paint the house, is the great thing. And who shall stand up and say. Paint your house white, or not at all—we considered the subject a year ago, and con-cluded that no man should paint his house, unless he paints with white. My wish is to visit Portland. I choose to go on horseback. Another man says, not so fast—go on foot. A third says, take the steamboat. This riding on horse-back is too slow. Now if I am wise enough to think for myself, and pursue my own course, while they are telling how it

s obvious that christians in New Cummings for his communication. Doubtless he can well afford to help forward the cause in this State, now that it is so fully done up in Maine. We cannot however, but think his communication We know not a single item of news it has imparted to those for whom it was designed. His private labor with southern brethren, had reach But it is a privilege to have a second supply. He may be assured it is duly appreciated. Since he has commenced a private labor with the Deerfield Association, by privately reproving them in the Christian Panoply, for their auducity: 'lest they should feel deeply wounded, by being talked about and made objects of censure before a third party or in white;' yet vives our ways wasked out, and we public;' and, since our way is marked out, and we public; and, since our way is marked out, and we must follow the footsteps of our brethren in Maine a year ago, instead of thinking and acting for ourselves, the correspondence of that committee, in which brother Cummings has magnified his office, shall be gratefully received. If we are bondmen, we will try to be happy in our bondage, because our masters are so happy in earlying us. But if we masters are so happy in enslaving us. But if we are freemen, and have a right to hold conventions and discuss subjects of interest, without editoria dictation, we beg to be let alone by foreign inter-

We cannot but think that brother Cummines, by attempting to prevent this convention, has thrown himself into a 'position' neither to be envied nor desired. He has certainly departed from his usual manner, when alarmed by the 'cry of fire.' He is, in this instance at least, the first and loudest to raise his voice, and though distant, he is the first also to reach the 'scene of confusion,' and if he has not in his alarm thrown the whole ministry of the State out at 'an upper window,' he has attempted, without considering where he is, or what he is doing, thus considering where he is, or what he is doing, thus to eject the Decrifield Association. How far he may succeed in 'staying the conflagration,' and doing 'execution with his bucket of water,' time must show. The time has been when New Hampshire men were exceedingly tickled with eastern speculations, and entered into them fully, to their heart's content. There may be some, now, who will greet this eastern speculation, and be so amused by it, as to stand aloof from the convention. We trust there may be a few, however, who may be willing to be ed by their own good sense, and the w God; and dare to come together, and consult and inquire after duty, without asking the liberty of Mr. A. B. or C.

It was predicted, indeed, before the call went forth, that, though sanctioned by a whole Associa-tion, it would not be suffered to pass before the public without editorial 'daubings;'-but editorial interference from Maine was probably not anticipated. It has, however, come; and we are taught not again to presume that a dozen of some men, can have as much wisdom as one of some other men. If given their names to the public, however, r. Editor Cummings, or any other man, re-

ble for their visions? Their folly and weakness must rest on their own rates. It would really seem, therefore, that civil lling to bear the shame of their own views or dreams, however absurd and preposterous, might be permitted to give them to the public in a might be permitted to give them to the puone in a civil manner without interference from any quarter. What kind of a man would that be in a deliberate assembly, who should be constantly 'interposing a cord' in every man's speech, and who in spite of the speaker would have the last word? Who in

issociation.

It was truly gratifying, Mr Editor, to have you say, cordingly.

As to Woman's Rights, Non-Resistance, Hum Association.
It was truly gratifying, Mr Editor, to have you say, you *had not intended to interpose a word in reference to the Convention." This is as it should be. The responsibility belongs to others. And your readers can judge for themselves whether to attend or not. It is hoped you will not become quite distinct the become quite distinct the proposed Convention. This alarm-gur matters of division, and so expressed ourselves, or intended to, as merely to show that those, who

From the Herald of Freedom.

New Organization.

We wish all our readers thoroughly understood the character, purposes and spirit of this novel ap-pearance in the Anti-Slavery ranks. In that case, we need have no more words about it in our paper. Those who felt the workings of the 'new' spirit, might quietly retire, and their numbers would be so few, that they would be no more missed, on that ac-count, than on account of their activity and fidelity pared to undergo its sacrifices. We speak now not of all who have taken the New Organization position.
Many of them are noble-minded men. They have taken a hasty step. They have committed themselves. How far pride will bar their return, remains to be seen. We trust they will have the magnanimity to mortify their pride. We ask our friends in New Hampshire not to be misled by the distinguished names, that are conspicuous in this movement— or that favored it, more or less, at the outset, or thus far in its progress. We must lay aside our rever-ence for names, and prove all things for ourselves, and that which turns out to be good—hold fast. And we must firmly establish, in the outset, this principle that we will entertain the utmost respect for indi-idual independency of opinion. We deliver the vidual independency of opinion. We deliver the slave, under God, in no way but this—viz. by estabing, beyond question, the sacredness of the right of rom the earth. It exists now, because men are fraid 'to speak their minds,' and consequently afraid o think. Men can't think freely long, if they can't utter their thoughts freely.
This New Organization arose in Massachusetts

ecause certain prominent men in the anti-slavery ranks there, exercised, in a strong and signal way, this right of opinion. They thought some strong this right of opinion. They thought some strong thoughts—thoughts that, if true, will revolutionize auman society more deeply than the abolition of ne-tro slavery. These men uttered their thoughts with artling boldness. Among them we will mention are the Editor of the Liberator. He conceived some and astonishing ideas, relative to the right of self-defence; of human government, &c., and he bold-y uttered his opinions in conversation, and in the columns of his free paper. The pro-slavery world at once identified him and anti-slavery, and endeav ored to make these new doctrines of his parcel of abolitionism, and taunted abolitionists with these er abolitionism, and taunted abouttonists with mese er-ors of their leader—as they styled him. Garrison's friends remonstrated with him, (or about him.) be-cause of his entertaining these opinions, and publish-ing them in what they called the anti-slavery organ, the Liberator. They contended that he was embarrassing and injuring the anti-slavery cause. He replied, I think these things, because I am a freeman. I publish them in the Liberator, because it is my own paper. You may confute me there. The berator is not the organ of anti-slavery-it is m n organ. I alone an responsible for its contents ring these peculiar doctrines of mine into no an i-slavery meeting—into no anti-slavery society—in-o no official anti-slavery periodical. I am for Im-nediate Emancipation. I go for that in anti-slavery nectings, societies and movements. Go with me for that, in those movements, and as you severally choose on the other topics. I exclude none of you may entertain on other subjects. Exclude not me.

Brethren, who did not understand him, or who, knowing him, were determined not be followship or

knowing him, were determined not to fellowship s uncontrollable a spirit; — who could not conser to be classed by the pro-slavery world with such heretic or such heresies,—sought relief in what they call 'New Organization.' They pretend that Garri-son introduced his peculiarities into the anti-slavery movements,—when in fact he did not,—but they themselves did. For example—They introduced what is called the 'Woman Question,' at the New England Convention in 1838. Women were acting in that Convention, and the New Organization bretiren introduced the question there, in order to their exclusion from action, and attempted t on the general ground that a woman had no right to act in public meetings, among men;—basing their notion upon the Apostolic authority, that it was 'a shame for a woman to speak in the church.' They first made it a question in an anti-slavery meetir They introduced the woman question, and attempte by the agitation of it, to cast out, not the question, but woman herself. The women came into the meeting, under the general wish to have them present. All wanted them present. But some were unwilling they should vote, and least of all that they should give their reasons for their votes, in presence of their re their reasons for their votes, in presence of their others, husbands, &c. The majority voted against the attempt. They refused to entertain the question. and left woman to act for herself. Some of the leading men opposed to the co-operation of woman, were so dissatisfied with this result, that they threatened withdraw from the Conventi

In 1839, at the annual New England Convention the Woman Question was again introduced by men who were threatening to secode from the old society because of the introduction of extraneous questions At the organization of the meeting, the usual resolu-tion of invitation was offered, welcoming "all persons present friendly to the doctrine of Immediate Emanpation, to sit and act with the Convention, or to that import. One of the brethren, opposed to the in troduction of the woman question, moved an amend ment, by striking out the word persons, and inserting the word gentlemen,—thus directly introducing the question, and with intent to have it decided in a anti-slavery meeting, that woman had no right t act in such meetings, and of course none, in any meetings of women and men. The Convention rejected the amendment. The mover of it and his friends withdrew, and formed a New Organization.
The Convention refused to entertain the Woman The Convention refused to entertain the Woman Question. Mr. Garrison, and his friends in the Con ention, refused to have it introduced. The seceders attempted to introduce it, and because they were defeated—seceded and organized a new society, and rave, as the reason and necessity of their mov that the old society would be introducing their Gar sonisms, and their extraneous subjects!

risonisms, and their extraneous subjects!

The conduct of the two parties in relation to all the other opinions, which are the subjects of complaint, has been of a piece with this, so far as we know. The seceders have complained of the introduction of them into periodicals and meetings,—while the adherents of the old society, (vast numbers of whom do not even entertain them.) deny that they have been introduced, except so far as Mr. Garriso has to some extent discussed them, and admitted dis has to some extent discussed them, and admitted dis-cussion for and against them, in his independent pa-per, over which they have no control.

The seceding brethren denounced Mr. Garrison and his friends, and declared that he ought not to

and his friends, and declared that he ought not to remain in the anti-slavery ranks.

At the time of the secession in Massachusetts, it was threatened by the friends of that movement, that it would be carried throughout the States.

Understanding from the beginning, that this assault on Mr. Garrison was on account of his peculiar opinions on other subjects, and of his independent assertion of the right of opinion, and deeming him clearly entitled to the right he claimed, and an example of fearlessness and fidelity all important to the cause of the slave and the cause of human liberty, we gave our editorial suffrage in his favor, and against the attempt to control him, and to crush him st the attempt to control him, and to crush him that case would make speeches? It would not be strange if men in this 'Yankee Land' should seek presses through which they can speak their own sentiments, under their own proper names, without abuse. Brother Cummings has a right to speak, because he is an editor. But it is a land of equal

rights. And others may speak, if they will do it character,—but had no personal partiality for him. We indeed felt frightened, with others, at his bold denomination, for which they pay, and in which they are laboring to promote a good cause—they have a right to speak, if they do not interfere with the rights of others. And whose rights are infringed by the Call of the Deerfield Association? As bro. Cummings approves of public answers in the case of private discipline, he will not complain that he is publicly met in his private labor with the Deerfield Association.

It was truly gratifying, Mr Editor, to have you say,

heartened in regard to the attendance of the bretinger at the proposed Convention. This alarm-gur from down east, is only a remaint of the border-war intended to, as merely to show that those, who in regard to the boundary line. It is simply in termorem. No one will be killed or wounded. It will be seen to end 'in finno,' and leave all in quiet possession of their senses, after the shock is past. And if the brethren in New Hampshire are wise, they will keep 'right on,' and pursue the warfare in their own way, and not turn aside, or relinquish the campaign for any random shot that may cross their tangents.

And when Garrison upon them, were not on that account alone, worthy of execution, as abolitionists, or of exclusion from anti-slavery fellowship. And when Garrison himself has been assailed and denounced, we have taken occasion to vindicate and to laud him. We hardly know for what particular rupose. We felt like it. Our heart and soul spontance with the colored man, and the friend of the antislivery cause. And for this we are denounced by brothers Curtis and Crosby, and reproved by our re-spected and beloved brother David Root, whose spected and beloved brother David Root, whose opinion against Mr. Garrison will have no small weight, where nothing but that opinion is known of the cause. They threaten new organization here in New Hampshire. Massachusetts has sent her agent, (invited, to be sure, says Mr. Crosby,—the more shame to Mr. C. if he invited him to make disturbance here!) Mr. St. Clair, up to the County of Cheshire—to whisper there in the ear of New Hampshire anti-slaver, (like the temptor in the ear of Teve) of anti-slavery, (like the tempter in the ear of Eve.) of in the cause. It would be a relief to the friends of the cause to have them retire,—for they are not proganization. We attempted to touch the messenger with our feeble spear. Had it been Ithuriel's, he would have started up a — disorganizer at the

Rev. Mr. Scott called on us, awhile ago, to con out on the Human Government question against Garrison—or at least to come out. We denied coming out at all in the Herald of Freedom. Mr. Scott considered it an extraneous question, and yet wanted us to introduce it. And because we refused, he was angry, and withdrew his name from our paper. We don't know what ails our brethren, unless they wish to answer some other end than anti-slavery, wish some of them would let us and our r know what they want to new organize for. Let us know what good it will do the slave, to disband the old anti-slavery society, and have a 'nevone, as Reverend Mr. Crosby would say.

Brother Root says he is for the cause—he is for inciple—but he can't work with Garrison. This is s reason: he gives it frankly. If he means by that he can't go with Garrison in his peculiar vie f government,—we answer, he need him—as he must very well know. No abolitionist as such, thinks of going with him or against him. But if brother Root means, that because of Garrison's peculiar views of government, woman's rights, &c. break down slavery, we think he is greatly to blame. More perhaps at another time on this matter, which we hope will soon be understood and disposed of.

> From the Charter Oak. Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society.

A Special Meeting of this Society was holden ac cording to previous notice, at Gilman's Hall, Hartford, Dec. 18, 1839. Owing to the state of ads, many of those through the State being liter lly impassable from a severe snow storm abbath previous, the number present was During the meeting, however, sixty-three names or the control of Springfield, Ms. H. C. Wright, of Pennsylvania, Abel Brown, Jr., of Springfield, Ms. H. C. Wright, of Boston, and J. G. Birney, of New York.

J. T. Norton, President, called the Society to order.

The Rusiness Committee reported, the following.

The Business Committee reported the following esolutions, which were accepted:

1. Resolved, That slavery is equally opp

fundamental doctrines of Christianity and to the

Christian and the republican.
2. Resolved, That slavery is a complication of the foulest crimes—such as robbery, adultery and murder,—and that the practice of slaveholding does no more palliate this sin, than the practice of stealing, swearing, lying and house-burning palliates 3. Resolved, That associated action is a powerful

astrumentality for effecting moral reformation, as vinced by all experience and approved by common

The first resolution reported by the Busines ommittee was called up, and remarks were made Mr. Brown, of Massachusetts. Adopted unani-

Voted, That all persons present, holding the cinciples of the Connecticut A. S. Society, be inited to take seats in this meeting as honorary mem-The second resolution was called up, and after

ing as follows, viz :- and to practise this sin o o be regarded as truly a disqualification for the of-ice of the Christian ministry, and for fellowship in the Christian church, as that of the other sins above enumerated, and discussed by Messrs. Burleigh, Wright of Boston, M'Kee of Manchester, Coe of Winsted, Brown of Mass, Rust of Middletown, Colis of Hartford, and Williams of Fermington. dopted unanimously.

The Society was addressed in a lucid, interesting

and eloquent manner by C. C. Burleigh, showing bublic sentiment, instead of law, to be the creator of slavery, and moral sussion to be the proper means or effecting its removal. The Business Committee reported the following

The Business Committee reported the following prenumble and resolution, which were accepted:

Whereas the Anti-Slavery enterprise is based on certain immutable principles of truth, generally understood and easily applied to the great object in view, viz. the abolition of slavery throughout our whole land by means of moral suasion, faithfully applied to the hearts and consciences of all who metals in the refere the reference.

stain the system; therefore, Resolved. That while we urge upon all abolition s the duty of carrying their principles to the polls and voting for such men, and such only, as are in fa vor of universal liberty, we deprecate the organiza-tion of a third distinct political party with reference to that object, inasmuch as it would inevitably diide our ranks, and divert our minds and the minds f the public from the true character of slavery, and e proper means for its removal.

It was moved and seconded, that said preamble and resolution be adopted. Their discussion was neered upon by Messrs. Brown of Ms. Cowles of ngton, Copelend of Hartford, Birney and

It was moved and seconded to amend by striking out all after the word Resolved, and inserting the following:— That we earnestly deprecate the or anization of a third political party by abolition its, as contrary to the whole tenor of our past pro-essions; as exposing us to the charge of want of constancy, if not of good faith toward those who have united with us relying on these professions; as tending to degrade our righteous enterprise to a mere strife for office; as impairing the energy of ur moral power and impeding the spread of our rinciples; and as offering no reasonable prospect f good results in any considerable degree counterneing these evils."

On motion, the resolution and amendment were haid upon the table.

Adjourned to meet in Hartford, on Wednesday, the eighth day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. S. S. Cowles, Secretary.

Dr. Theller's Detroit newspaper states that a low will be struck at the Royalists in Canada, durng the ensuing winter, 'and in a quarter little sus The Genessee Farmer and Albany Cultivator are

to be united and issued at Albany after the 1st of January. The one has 18,000 and the other 15,000 WARLINE. A late Glasgow paper says that a

order has been received by a mercantile house in that city, from Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, for

Dear Stanton,—Saw only the streak of you as you passed here. So I must say a word in scrawl which I should have said vocally. It is this—as you are a man and no mouse, urge the American Society at Cleveland to take a decided step towards Presidential condidates. Our labor will be more than half lost without them. It is a step which we have always contemplated as one which Providence might force upon us. Has not the time come? What else can we do, except to back out? The South can out-bid us, and hence she will buy up both political parties as to national politics, ad infinitum. We must have a free northern nucleus—a standard flung to the breeze—something around which to rally.—While we are about it, let's have good stuff. I am satisfied the best we have will do. Let a candidate take well in his own State, and he can be made popular any where else. If ——is the thing in——, he will certainly do elsewhere. —, if he has not gone over the non-resistance dam, would do well—perhaps it might save him. There are men enough, if they will only stand, and they must be under to If the thing is done in the tripe is done in the perhaps it might save him. There are men enough, if they will only stand, and they must be under to If the thing is done in the tripe is done in the perhaps it might save him. There are men enough, if they will only stand, and they must be under to If the thing is done in the total participate and done in the perhaps it might save him. enough, if they will only stand, and they must be made to. If the thing is done judiciously and do liberately, there will be no difficulty. Provided we get good stuff, not much will depend upon the previous fame of our candidates—we can manufacture their notoriety as we go along. Perhaps the Society can be got to pass a resolution, asserting the proty can be got to pass a resolution, asserting the pro-priety of an anti-slavery nomination in case Clay, Van Buren, &c. pro-slavery men, are nominated by the parties, and authorizing the Executive commit-tee, or a Committee, to call a convention express-ly to nominate Presidential candidates, when there is no longer any possibility of a proper candidate being nominated by either party. This will give time for minds to turn, and get rid of their repugnancies. Just about as soon as we can be sure of good stuff to stand the racket, our candidates should be brought before the public. We shall certainly gain more than we lose.

Benefits.

1. Something practical for every man to do. 2. Terror struck to the hearts of the South, from lay downwards.

3. Concert of action—iron sharpening iron.

ombat.
[What will our 'ninety-nine hundredths' do note for Clay, Van Buren, ——, or Scattering, o

6. Interest; discussion and liberality increased a hundred fold—the matter being carried home to

every body.
7. Consistency—the jewel—the every thing of

7. Consistency—the jewerich a cause as ours.

If we gain these points, what can we lose?

If we for the points is the point of the points in Have we not now thoroughly tried every thing short

Precedents are not to be quoted against us. Anti-Masonry had not such a quarry. Its object slunk upon the committee, that no pains will be spared to away from it. The enterprise was never half baked. Yet it died, not by nominating separate candidates than any thing else. Our cause is entirely different.
But you have thought of this more than I, so no more coals to Newcastle. I throw in my mite.

One thing the cannot be anticipated, and the expected, though they cannot be estimated—make it. One thing I know. Unless you do take such a tep, OUR NEW ORGANIZATION HERE IS

A GONE CASE. It has been, inter nos, SHOCK-INGLY MISMANAGED. Every thing has been made to turn upon the woman question. The politimade to turn upon the woman question. The politi-cal has been left to fall out of sight. In our State politics, the Temperance question is so fairly on the ground, that we have not room to stand.

It won't do for us to start the national politics.

But if the parent society does so, and not by our move—then we can take hold with all our might, the non-resistants will have to be out upon us under rue flag-the confounded woman question will be forgotten—and we shall take a living posi-ion. You certainly see this. Take my solenn assurance, that IT IS LIFE AND DEATH WITH Make the move, and we will follow and How have I wished, since this shattered right

ty will cross the Rubicon (if they knew it, they be in no way so effectually disseminated, as by the inhave crossed it already) I will answer with my head for their success. The line forms on the other side: whoever don't report himself there, will be out of the Thine from the bott E. WRIGHT, JR.

From the Herald of Freedon

STONEHAM, (Ms.) Nov. 11, 1839.

N. P. Rogers.—Dear Sir, I wish my paper stopped, when the year is out that I subscribed for. If you will look back and see what you have written and printed for your readers, within six months, and say on have been a better friend of the slave than hun dreds of the new organization folks, you may say it and publish it at your own expense not mine. See what you said on the N. H. resolutions last summer, what you have said of Mr. LeBosquet, Mr. Colver and many others; think of the statement that slave-ry is not the creature of law, and yet urging people ry is not the creature of law, and yet urging people in an arterior, at in art day can you find an article more calculated to lead have a right to trample that under foot, I have a right to do the same with the temperance law (2)—another man has a right to resist the law that makes him educate his children; and carry out this principle and where are we. As much as you say about our sol-diers being duellists and our law a piece of tom foolery, I believe that you would for ten dollars lay your scruples aside and plead like a lawyer for the state to have the law enforced upon any delinquent. The new organization has got into a bad box; it can't go before, it can't go behind, nor on either side. They are like your Concord folks, wanting the privilege of building a rail-road to Lowell, but can't build within five miles of the Nashua road. The new organization folks can't have a new road to carry the same kind of merchandize on because your road was built first, they can't go along side even on their own road. I am a member of a society that is auxiliary to the Massachusetts A. S. Sociy, but I am sick of the wrangling and nonsense of e old society, so please stop the paper now SARCUS WOODWARD. (1) We assure our Stoneham friend (who is evi-

ently well organized) that we never urged petitiong for the repeal of slave laws-but for the aboliof Slavery. And we never asked that it should lone by any new law. We have always thought

law well enough now.

) We can readily conceive of our friend's doubts as to a Temperance law-one who loves the Militia, an't be very passionately enamored of Temper-nice. We are not surprised that our friend is unsat-sfied with the Herald of Freedom—we think he as a consistent taste.

SLAVE PROPERTY. An important decision cerning Slave Property has ton made by the Federal Court at Jackson, Missteippi, Judge Gholson presiding. The Natchez Free Trader says it was decided in the case of 'Hickman vs. Rose,' by which the doctrine is established, that all contracts for negroes brought into the State of Mississippi, and sold As Merchandre, subsequent to the first day of May, in the year 1833, are illegal, and as such are null and void. This decision must, it is said, of necessity, have an important bearing on Mississippi debts to northern traders, to the amount of at least two mil-

state, as merchandize or for sale, shall be prohibited from and after the first day of May, 1833; Provided, bringing them into this state for their own individual use, until the year 1845.

wisdom and sound policy which incorporated this wholesome provision in the organic law of a slaveholding state, as well as in the fidelity of the courts in administering it.—Newark Sentinel.

Suspected Slaven. The Bultimore Chronicle of Friday, says—'We learn that during the week, the Marshal of this district has seized upon the schooner Ann, a vessel lying at Jackson's wharf, on suspicion that she is being fitted or is fitted out to engage in the slave trade. The seizure is made unvided. The Ann, we understand is a new vest and has never yet made a voyage

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1840.

To the Friends of the Liberator. The undersigned, having consented to assun uperintendence of the pecuniary affairs of the LIBER-

ATOR, are desirous of briefly stating to its friends its present condition, and their own position with regard it. It is well known that the LIBERATOR has never been able to sustain itself from the proceeds of its subscription list; but that a considerable lemanded, and cheerfully contributed, for its support, during every year since its establishment. This was a could be hardly expected, that the people would be ager to pay for a print established for the very pur oose of attacking their inveterate prejudices, and re uking their darling sins. As the enterprise went forward, however, and supporters began to gather more numerously around it, a feeling began to prevail among ose who ever were, and are still, the rendiest to give t their support, that a larger sum was diverted into this channel from the general purposes of the cause than was absolutely necessary. In order to satisfy the easonable scruples of these truest friends of the paper, a committee, consisting of three of the under igned, took charge of the money-matters of the estabishment during the past year, in order to ascertain, as ccurately as might be, whether the expenditures of he paper could be covered by its receipts. year of experiment, it was not expected by the comnittee, or the friends at whose instance they assumed their charge, that the expenses of the establishment could be materially diminished: they only hoped to certain facts, which might be made the basis of a more economical arrangement. They have accordngly, from time to time, made the necessities of the paper known to its friends, and their demands have ver been met in a spirit of the most cheerful geneosity. The experience, however, of the past year has aggested a plan, which, it is believed, will ensure the

nctual appearance of the paper, while it will diminsh the amount which it has been heretofore necessary to raise for its support. An arrangement has accordingly been made with Mr. KNAPP, who has relinquished his interest in the paper, receiving therefor a certain consideration; and an attempt will now be fairly made to conduct the concern with the most rigid regard to conomy. The friends of the LIBERATOR may rely ceipts. The vicissitudes which are emphatically the lot of newspaper establishments-the changes in the omewhat uncertain whether this desirable consummation can be entirely effected. The friends must therefore be prepared, as in times past, to make up any deficiencies that may occur. We shall, with greater confidence than ever before, appeal to their liberality in such emergency. As a considerable outlay of cap ital will be necessary at the inception of the new rangement, we would cordially invite the friends of the paper to assist us by their contributions at this Should the paper be found able to sustain itself. we pledge ourselves to refund all such donations at the end of the year, or apply them otherwise, as the donors may direct. We are satisfied, however, that no deficiency will

cur, if those who profess to be friends of the paper the that failed me, for voice, and brains to match, but you can do it. For the love of heaven and earth, no rr, and write me the earliest word.

In every thing but heart, I am a cipher in this cause. But I don't occupy the place of a better man, to his exclusion. When he comes, I'm off.

I shall do what I can! Dear Stanton, if the Society will excess the Rubicon (if they knew it twill excess the Rubicon (creased circulation of the Pioneer Print. We would suggest to the friends of the slave, every where, forthwith to assemble themselves together, to devise ways and means to procure new subscribers in their vicinity. Much may be done in this way. But, in the secand place, they can most effectually aid us by promptly paying their subscriptions. We presume that no paying per can boast a list of more conscientious subscribers than the Liberator; but it is not without its share of those patrons who encumber every such establishmen with their help! Had it not been for such assistance. it would not have had occasion to call so often or so loudly for the substantial aid of more helpful hands. We would most earnestly and most affectionately in vite all persons, who, either from procrastination inadvertence, are in arrears, to consider whether their compel others to nay for their anti-slay sustenance is not in some degree the same thing as to eat the bread which other men have carned. We earnestly entreat all who are behind-hand in this matter, as they value the interests of the cause, and as they respect themselves, not to delay discharging the just debts; a duty required as imperatively by plain ustice and common honesty, as by a regard for the terests of the slave. We do not propose, at this time, to dwell upon the

due of the Liberator to the great cause of human freedom. Our own sense of its importance is indicated by the relation towards it which we have consented to sume. We believe that its importance is appreciated y the true friends of freedom throughout the land. We conceive that there are few surer tests of the exstence of the true spirit of Liberty in the breasts of her professed lovers, than a due sense of the services of the Liberator in her cause. We rejoice to know, that during the last eventful year, when it has had to contend against the machinations of hollow friends, as well as against the open assaults of professed enemie the men and women who have devoted themselve the most entirely to the service of universal freedon have rallied with renewed zeal around the original standard, and have borne it stoutly onward amidst all the fluctuations of that year of conflict. The circumstance that its list of subscribers, notwithstanding the mighty efforts which have been made to crush it, was never so numerous as at the present time, is no less emarkable than encouraging. It shows the impotence of attacks directed against steadfast integrity, uncon romising independence, and genuine devotion Freedom. It is a pregnant proof of the clear-sighted sagacity, as well as of the honesty of purpose, of the sterling abolitionists of America. They have proved themselves to possess that nice sense of liberty, which spires a holy reverence for the rights of others, well as a jealous watchfulness over their own. We highest interests of humanity, and to fix it upon sectons of dollars.

This decision is based on the second section of arian and partizan triumphs, it is gratifying to know the article under the head of 'Slaves,' in the amended constitution of the State, in these words:—
'Sec. 2. The introduction of slaves into this sect, untrammelled by party, unseduced by the blansect, untrammelled by party, unseduced by the blandishments of the few, unterrified by the violence of That the actual settler shall not be prohibited from the many. We desire to sustain it in its independent purchasing slaves in any states in this Union, and career. We feel that we shall serve the cause of humanity and of freecom, if we can effectually com-Every philanthropist certainly will rejoice in the it to the sympathies and good offices of the lovers of FRANCIS JACKSON.

SAMUEL PHILBRICK. ELLIS GRAY LORING, WILLIAM BASSETT, EDMUND QUINCY.

Roston, January 1, 1840.

New Durss. The Liberator makes its appeara is week printed throughout on new and beaut e in the save trade. The selection is a new vessel, and value to its patrons. We trust our friends will type. No pains will be spared to increase its interest exert themselves to procure new subscribers.

" The North Star."

Let there be light.' This has been th God since the creation of the world; for in hi darkness at all. Whether it be the light of the the moon, or the stars, rejoicing the natu that celestial light, which, emanating fountain, is designed to animate the fountain, is designed to minimate the spiritual we let it shine! let it shine! It is Evil only, the the light-the Wicked only, who seek t darkness. Love secks the noon-day effulgeno vauntingly, but instinctively-the Righte the light, that their pious deeds may be ma est.
Let there be light.' It is the will of God-an

will be done! Our land is shrouded in darkn is full of the habitations of cruelty. riots, steals, murders with impunity, be absence of light. Of all wrong-doers on the bro face of the earth, there are none who dread or personal scrutiny so much as the upon the image of God, and chattelize their As the demons of old shricked out in the pro Him who is 'the light of the world,' and he had come to torment them before the time; these high-handed robbers of the poor rave, and g their teeth, if but a single ray of light flash apor part of their black dominions. They knew that the hands are stained with innocent blood; that to property is in their possession; that their sway is ribly despotic. Why, then, should they not cre with guilty Macbeth- Put out the light! and put out the light! Why should they not seek extermination of the friends of bleeding the reviled and abhorred abolit of whose unpopular 'measures' is, the disseminal of light? But as the all-revealing sun gives no he the curses and mutterings of the prowling the who slinks from the presecution of his purpo sudden approach of day, but goes up majesti its zenith; so will the advocates of liberty regar kindle up such a flame in the land as every eye the througing horrors and indeser anies of American 'slavery as it is.' Then, in name of humanity, let there be light Among the publications which are admirably

ed to diffuse intelligence, awaken heart-feltsympat and stir the soul to action, is 'The Liberty Bu which has already been noticed in our was one of the products of the late anti-slavery fa this city, in behalf of the Massachusetts A. S. Soc The conception of such a work was worthy of the ellect and soul of woman; and its execution proved to be not less fortunate. So good an exaertainly deserved to be imitated; and right glad a we to find that the anti-slavery women of Phila phia, at their recent fair, have procured the ion of a beautiful little volume, all glittering v light, called 'THE NORTH STAR: the Poetry of Fre dom, by her friends.' We are indebted for a copy it, superbly bound, to our esteemed friend Lo ish and perfect satisfaction. Unlike the Lines Bell, it is wholly poetical; but, like it, some of ontributors are among the warmest friends of the ored race-ay, of universal humanity. If a few pr articles had been interspersed along with ; we think it would have been an improvement. Af of the pieces are not strictly appropriate to the design of the work, though respectable on the score of co position. The motto of the work, extracted from W Penn's 'England's Present Interest,' shows that 'mo ern abolition ' is of ancient origin. Read it, ye stol ers at anti-slavery principles and measures is born slave to another : neither bath one right in herit the sweat of another's brow, or reap the benef of his labor, but by consent. O! that it would pleas them that are in authority to put a stop to this in man usage, lest the vengeance of the just God head forth farther against this poor land!' William Pen was undeniably 'a pestilent fellow,' and 'a move edition '!

The first piece in the volume is an apostrophe 'T the Morning Star,' from the pen of John Quincy A ams. The last verse is spirited: it is a respon the voice of God- Let there be light!

Rise! Morning Star of man's immortal soul! *Rise: Morning Sur of man's immortation!
Rise: let thy beams irradiate the pole,
Redeeming earth from midnight's chon sway!
Dispel the gloom of *Slanery's deadly shade;
Turn to the ploughshare War's ensanguined b
And glow with promise of unclouded day!

The next is from the pen of our alienated frie Elizur Wright, Jr. It is a sober and carnest ap To the sunny South.' Knowing that we are foolist inclined to non-resistance, he will pity our weak ess in reprobating the following fines:

'Thy heroes of the olden time Earth's best and noblest deeds have done.

With our purblind views of the gospel of and the example of the Prince of Peace, we think the to maim and butcher enemies, to employ the stategen and weapons of war, even in the cause of human lit erty, are not the 'noblest deeds' of earth. He is greater bero, in our crazy epinion, who lays down hi life for his enemies, than he who destroys those ene

mies to save his own.

The lines of 'The Dying Revolutionary Soldier to his country, by Hannah F. Gould, are admonitor, and pathetic

'A Voice from the Nile,' by Eliza Earle, is a shot ut stirring effusion, predicated upon the statem that the Pacha of Egypt has declared his intention abolish slavery immediately, in all the countries jeet to his authority. We give a single stanza: Oh! how humbling the thought, that the heath

before us
To the temple of Freedom are leading the way.
While the cloud of Oppression still gathering o'er
Obscures the full brightness of Liberty's day! Louisa Simes has contributed some excellent

Here is one: 'How shall oppression cease?
They who the slaves would free,
Would into ploughsheres beat the swer
Where then their liberty?'

It is very clear that she differs with the editor of the Massachusetts Abolitionist as to 'the staff of accomplishment -and equally clear that she understands the philosophy of reform better than our neigh-

bor, when she asks-· For moral truth, by prayer made strong,

He is of the opinion, that moral truth and prayer must prove utterly inefficacious, without the aid of a new political party!

In the LIBERTY BELL, John Pierpout has written ne of the happiest of his many fine productions- The l'ugitive Slave's apostrophe to the North Star. In the volume we are noticing is 'The Slavchelder's Address to the North Star,' which, though unaecom panied by the name of its author, we are disposed to guess is from the same pen. It is expressed in accurate southern phraseology. Take the first verse, for example:

Star of the North! Thou art not bigger Than is the diamend on my ring:
Yet, every black, star-gazing nigger
Looks at thee, as at some great thing:
Yes, gazes at thee, till the lazy
And thankless rascal is half crazy.

Next is a solemn invocation to this boasting repullie, by William J. Allinson, from the terror-striking ext- If then hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong onto thy peace We quote a few lines :

'Not the land of the free! for the tongue must be dumb,
And the press, when the accents of Liberty come;
And 'its treason the high truths of Freedom to speak,
And death to befriend the defenceless and weak!
Not the land of the brave! for the brave could not how
From their chivelrons victue, does a wrongs to bestow From their chivalrous virtue, deep wrongs to bestow On the weak and defenceless, who, poer and forlors From all that humanity clings to are torn. The brave should be generous, and noble, and free-But meanness unrivalled finds refuge in thee!

WHOLE There are ome And the deep given:
There are thut wrath,
And the angel
Thou, Sodom And, but that a
Ere this had sw
The hurricane J. G. Whittie To a Friend a

largely particip. We must find r Toiling on, to The motherless Oh! pity that a She is flexing a In the gloom o Through the cl In the damp, I

day;
From her chill
She listens—the
She may rest the
The death-how . The Exilesrespecting Tho aphically exe Egypt, the lo venture to attri Here is one : One significant of the work with eal who tout

These ar Who, The evil Are gl Who, to Would b The most eloc dume bears the font : so that if thorship of the redit, we canno nost happily ch better adapted to n its full streng World's Conver to be held in Lo

or limits will a

Yes, let the The pledge From every The bugl Or shrickin From out Where Just Or Truth out Where'er a
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And know Amen! with ists, Quakers men, Non-Resis e'-all but t slave's redemption riptural obligat her mouth in an ing and the dum tiously—they are William H. Br

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An adjourned

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gates were prese ties. Two days ed by the Busine mation of an anti was opposed by agent of the nex tained by Charl M. Copeland. sion, offered er not to take an til a larger atten nd the meeting nesday, the 8th information we judged from the mons in their o third party. By

is mighty, throu olds, even the them to give no izing the aboliti party, hostile to it be set down a northern democ vorced from the -used instrume slavery-and m liberty; not by party, but by ap Are there not the have become the pation—who lov freedom moreknee again to t taining, in all p

our ranks-by

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power between will be able to c have been conve remination of l treaty and rebu e multiplied, i majority in both of the slave syst with God's outr their deliverance tiently to beholstrength in the hope in the effic on the skilful used tactice?

your encourage have commence or the left, rem political organising changes when the changes when the changes when the changes when the change in favor of counters.

countrymen in Jesus'—in hin hearted, to proceed opening of the done it all ! O though we have almost ponnylo utation and pow

orth Star. This has been the f the world; for in him i

LUMB X---NO. 1

er it be the light of the

that their sway is hor

offors and inde ery as it is.' Then, in th woken heart-felt sympat

nate. So good an example volume, all glittering wit to put a stop to this inhe ance of the just God break poor land!' William Penn nt fellow,' and 'a movere

he pen of John Quiney Ad spirited: it is a respo ere be light! man's immortal soul! diate the pole, midnight's chon sway! VERV's deadly shade; 'Wan's ensanguined blade, se of unclouded day!'

nowing that we are foolish ice, he will pity our weak owing lines: den time .

nce of Peace, we think that es, to employ the statagems in the cause of human lib t deeds' of earth. He is opinion, who lays down his

vs of the gospel of Christ,

ing Revolutionary Soldier' by Eliza Earle, is a shor icated upon the statement

has declared his intention to yly, in all the countries subgive a single stanza: thought, that the heather

om are leading the way, ession still gathering o'er us, ness of Liberty's day! buted some excellent verses.

sion cease? laves would free, haves beat the sword: r liberty?' e differs with the editor of ionist as to the staff of acally clear that she under oform better than our neigh-

n control? at moral truth and prayer acious, without the aid of a

, John Pierpont has written nany fine productions- The

eing is 'The Slaveholder's which, though unsecomauthor, we are disposed to n. It is expressed in accu-. Take the first verse, for

Thou art not bigger gazing nigger t some great thing! I the lazy is half crazy.

ation to this boasting repubn, from the terror-striking n, even thou, at least in this h belong onto thy peace.

for the tongue must be dumb, necents of Liberty come; truths of Freedom to speak, defenceless and weak! for the brave could not how the, deep wrongs to bestow cless, who, poor and forlorn, lings to are torn.

given:

wrath,
And the angel of vengeance surveyeth his path.
Thou, Sodom! thy region is terribly scanned—
And, but that some righteous are found in thy land,
Ere this had swept o'er thee the whirlwind and fire;
The hurricane blast of Jehovah's roused ire!

1.G. Whittier's sister-Elizabeth H .- in some line To a Friend at the South, gives fresh proof that she ly participates in the inspiration of her brother Toiling on, toiling on, each lamenting the other

s child and the daughterless mo otherless ching and the daughteriess induced ty that daughter, when strong in despair, being away as a bird from the snare,— floom of the miduight, a desolate being, he the dark tangled forest in agony fleeing, a the chill river wading, and hiding away lamp, noisome swamp through the wearist

The Exiles-a tale of New-England,' is a ballad pecting Thomas Macey, an early settler of Nanitten-we guess-by John G. Whittier. Very

Esept, the longest peem in the volume, we will also o ettribute to the pen of our friend Whittier ins some passages of great beauty and power.

One sight we love to look upon-With robes of self-denial on, Meckly partaking of the cup,
The world so brimmingly fills up
With calumny and scorn for them
Who touch, in faith, Truth's holy hem!

These are the moral pioneers,
Who, careless of the world's stern frown,
The evils, sanctified by years,
Are gloriously treading down!
Who, to anoint a nation's eyes,
Would be themselves the sacrifice!

The most eloquent and soul-kindling poem in the dome bears the name of John G. Whittier upon its so that if we have erred in guessing at the audin of the other pieces we have placed to his we cannot be mistaken about this. Its topic i ly chosen: we can hardly imagine anoth lasted to bring out Whittier's poetical genius ts full strength, for the loftiest flight. It is - The World's Convention of the Friends of Emancipation whe held in London, in 1840.' The first verse is all imits will allow us to extract to-day :

Yes, let them gather !- Summon forth The pledged philanthropy of Earth, From every land, whose hills have heard The bugle-blast of Freedom waking; The bugle-blast of Freedom Waking or shricking of her symbol-bird From out his cloudy cyric breaking here Justice hath one worshipper, Truth one alter built to her; Where'er a single heart is keeping Its prayerful watch with human woe: Thence let them come and greet each other, and know in each, a friend and brother!'

Amen! with all our souls! Presbyterians, Bar Quakers - Jews, Gentiles, Ishmaelites - We geo, Non-Resistants, Warriors, and all-'let then all but those who refuse to associate for the redemption with others who do not agree wit as to the divinity of human politics, and the aral obligation to prevent woman from opening th in an anti-slavery gathering for ' the suffer and the dumb '-and they cannot come, conscient William H. Burleigh has contributed some excellent to the volume ; and others have added to it and interest. In short, 'The North Star' is ight gem in our literary and moral hemisphere, the which being gathered into one focus, will a the sight of every toiling bondman-every dof outraged humanity-and terrify the darkness og oppressor. 'Let there be light.'

Political Action.

An adjourned meeting of the State Anti-Slavery Se

of Connecticut, will be held at Hartford on the

ant, with special reference to the subject of poal action. At the previous meeting, in cons e of a tremendous storm, only about sixty delewere present, representing five different coun Two days were spent in debate-about half the motions to adjourn. A resolution was reportthe Business Committee, condemning the for ton of an anti-slavery political party. Its adoption popused by James G. Birney, and - Brown, an enization in this State : and sus by Charles C. Burleigh, Horace Cowles, and nd. Mr. Burleigh, in the course of the disoffered a substitute; but it was thought proptake any definite action upon the subject, unger attendance of delegates could be secured; eting was accordingly adjourned to Wedy, the 8th of January. We are gratified at the sation we have received, that, so far as could be rom the aspect of this meeting, the abolition-Connecticut will be found nearly or quite unanin their opposition to the suicidal measure of a ty. By their desire for union and harmony by their concern for the moral integrity cause by their reliance upon that truth which ighty, through God, to the pulling down of strong even the strong hold of slavery-we call upon to give no quarter to the proposition for organ ng the abolitionists of this country into a political ostile to all other parties now in the field. Let e set down as certain, that the northern whig and ru democratic parties can be abolitionized-difrom their allegiance to southern task-masters instrumentally to the overthrow of American and made subservient to the cause of huma not by seeking to supplant them by a rival but by appeals to the consciences, understandthere not thousands of whigs and democrats, who come the zealous friends of immediate emanciwho love not their party less, but truth and more-who are determined never to bow the again to the Band of slavery-who are fast obng, in all parts of the free States, the balance of en the two great parties, by which they e able to control the action of both? If these en converted by the power of truth, by the dis ation of light, by solemn expostulation, by enand rebuke, why may not similar conversion tiplied, in the same manner, until a decided y in both parties shall be induced to wash their of all participation in the bloody abomination ave system? O ve who profess to sympathize God's outraged and suffering poor-to yearn for e from cruel thraldom-to wait impato behold the great day of jubilee-say, is you in the Lord of hosts, or in man? Is your in the efficiency of divine truth, or in party man-

uent? Is your cause to depend for its success up the skilful use of spiritual weapons, or upon politi-al tactics? Be not faithless, but believing! For

gement in steadily running the race you

amenced, without turning to the right hand

the left, remember that we are not indebted to any

al organization of abolitionists for the astonish

ages which have been wrought in public senti-

in Church and State-among all sects and par-

in favor of the immediate release of our fellow-

men in chains.'. No! 'The truth as it is in

in him who came to bind up the brokented, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the ng of the prison to them that are bound-has it all ! O, let us give thanks unto the Lord, that,

th we have been utterly insignificant in numbers,

pennyless in resources, without influence, repand power, cast out as vile and trodden unde ", scorned by every sect and assailed by ev

mens abroad in the air—and from Heaven, ery party, yet he has been pleased to crown our labora yoke of bondage shall be broken, and the oppressed with amazing success—to make us more than conquer—go free. with amazing success—to make us more than conquerors, 'a terror to evil-doors and a praise to them that do

Resolved, That we selemnly protest against the or Resolved, That we selemnly protest against the creation of a distinct political party on abolition well'—to so augment our strength, and extend our influence, and multiply our means, as to extent from the various sects and parties great deference on the score of treatment, and to fill them with awe in view of our triumphant progress. Why should we alter our course? If God be with us, who can be against us? And who will say that he has not been with us? Who will be so impious as to contend that he will forsake us, frown upon us, leave us to the derision of our enemies, cause upon us, leave us to the derision of our enemies, cause turn their backs to the cause of the slave, upon us, leave us to the derision of our enemies, cause our strength to become weakness, if we refuse to organize ourselves into a political party? Let us not countenance any such movement—it is pregnant with corruption and defeat. Let us not go down into Egypt for, horsemen and chariots, but trust in Him who weighs the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance, and before whom all nations are as nothing, and less than nothing and vanity.'

less than nothing and vanity.'
We have been pressingly urged, by the committee arrangements, to attend the meeting at Hartford; out we assure them that we are so overwhelmed with duties and engagements at home, that it is utterly imracticable for us to comply with their invitation. We egret this, but cannot help it.

Boston Almanac for 1840.

The fifth number of this Almanac shows that it is not only aiming at, but making annual strides to perfection in neatness of execution, variety of matter, and utility of design. The reader may easily decide upon its value, by referring to the advertisement in another column, giving a table of its contents. How it can be afforded at the low price of 25 cents, we know not; but we are quite certain that a very large sale must be effected, in order to cover the expense of getting it up. Mr. Dickinson, the publisher, seems to combine enterprise and enthusiasm in his profession, to a very high degree. He has a palace of a printing-office, and evidently means to be the king of printers in this section of our land. We consent to his coronation. Attached to the Almanac is a new and an improved map of Boston, which our friends in the country, who may be called to thread its labyrinthian streets, will find exceedingly convenient as a matter of reference. The account of the Schools in Boston—the chapter of Events in the city; and the Memoranda of General Events, during the past year—the record of Fires in the city; and the Memoranda of General Events, during the past year—the record of Fires in the city; and the Memoranda of General Events, during the past year—the record of Fires in the city; and the Memoranda of General Events, during the past year—the record of Fires in the city; and the Memoranda of General Events, during the past year—the record of Fires in the city; and the Memoranda of General Events, during the past year—the record of Fires in the city; and the Memoranda of General Events, during the past year—the record of Fires in the city; and the Memoranda of General Events, during the past year—the record of Fires in the city; and the Memoranda of General Events, during the past year—the record of Fires in the city; and the Memoranda of General Events in the city; and the Memoranda of General Events, during the past year—the record of Fires in the city is a content of the cause of the vents, during the past year-the record of Fires in Events, during the past year—the record of Fires in the city—the historical Sketch of Boston two hundred years ago—the Biographical Notices of Eminent Menthal dissertation upon the Rail-Roads leading from Bostold trials, even with my feeble support, I should consider the content of the record of Fires in a man and such a paper to contend with the numerous and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such a crisis as the present, without cheering him, amidst his untold trials, even with my feeble support, I should consider the content of the city—the historical Sketch of Boston two hundred and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such a paper to contend with the numerous and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such a paper to contend with the numerous and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such as a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such as a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such as a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such as a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such as a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at such as a crisis and subtle enemies of human freedom, at subtle enemies of human freedom and human freedom at subtle enemies of human free the dissertation upon the Rail-Roads leading from Boston, with a map of the same—the List of Towns in Massachusetts, giving their distances from Boston, the number of their inhabitants, and their representation in the General Court—to say nothing of a large mass of statistical, political, and other information contained in its pages—all these give permanent value of the property contained in its pages-all these give permanent val-

which seems to rage the suspension is, primarily, that the cause of the suspension is, primarily, the mental enslavement of the entire free colored population '---&c. We make this correction of our inferences most cheerfully; and assure bro. Ray that, instead of rejoicing at the discontinuance- of the Colored American, we are very glad to hear that it is to be started anew very shortly. We could wish, however, that it might not occupy the ground of neutrality on occasions when, in our opinion, the cause which it on occasions when, in our opinion, the cause which it advocates demands that it should speak out in thun-

N. P. ROGERS. This dear brother is at present in conflict with that foul spirit of Sectarianism, which has done so much mischief in this State—which aims at the vitality of the anti-slavery cause—and which is evidently seeking to create an Ishmaelitish spirit among the abolitionists of the Granite State. We are watching this conflict with no ordinary interest, and shall take occasion hereafter to notice it more at length. Our bro. Rogers bears a noble front. We commend to the attention of our readers an article from his pen, in another column, respecting the New Organization.

Surprized that so able an advocate of truth—one whose cloquence would seemingly break up the very foundations of human sympathy, and stir the immost recesses of the soul—one who has so powerfully pleaded for the slave, and so sharply and nobly contended for the right thus to do, (the interference of spiritual popes to the contrary notwithstanding,)—that such a man should wish to impose a political test on his brethren as a qualification for membership in the anti-slavery society, is truly astonishing; but not more so than that he should 'hate, with a perfect hatred,' one of the most plain and excellent principles found in the gospel of Christ. May the Lord show him his inconsistency and forgive his error.

Yours in the cause of millions in bonds,

PALMER TANNER.

ECCLESIASTICAL A call having been issued for a Convention of Congregationalists and Presbyterians in New-Hampshire, to meet in Concord on the third Tuesday of January, to take some action on the subject of slavery, Mr. Cummings, editor of the Portland dirror, addressed a letter to the editor of the Chris tian Panoply, in which he labored to give this bumane movement its quietus, in his usual detestable manner. One of the keenest articles we have ever read, by way 12. D. P. King was chosen President of the Senate. of rejoinder to his letter, may be found in the preced ing page, from the pen of a brother clergyman.

The attention of the reader is called to the articles in the department, 'Refuge of Onnression.' Freemen of the North, see what is audaciously attempte to be done, in the Legislature of Georgia! And, for a specimen of northern apostacy and servility, read the lefence of the editor of the Old Dominion, the Rezerend (!) Theophilus Visk, from the charge of being an abolitionist! This basest of men, and most servile of slaves, pretends to be a flaming democrat, and makes a serrible ado about aristocracy and-banks!!

TT An editorial notice of 'THE GOLDEN RULE,' a new moral reform paper just started in this city, under the auspices of the N. E. Golden Rule Association, is unavoidably postponed till our next paper. We wish the paper the most abundant success

THE LETTER. We give the disgraceful letter of Elizur Wright, Jr. to Henry B. Stanton, yet another insection in our columns; and had prepared some additional comments to accompany it, but cannot find oom for them this week

TF A notice of the Cazenovia Abolitionist in ou

Another Voice from the Old Colony.

At a meeting of the Halifax and East Middlebor Anti-Slavery Society, December 14, 1839, the following preamble and resolves were unanimously adopt-

Whereas slavery is utterly incensistent with the law

go ahead.
Voted, That the above proceedings be signed by
the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the
Liberator and Cradle of Liberty for publication. THOMAS SOULE, President.

ISAAC FULLER, Secretary.

LETTER OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Dear brother in the cause of the down-trodden slace :

ter, dislodging him from all hi entrenchments, an hunting him from every covert—to leave, I say, suc

mass of statistical, political, and other information contained in its pages—all these give permanent value and uncommon interest to the Almanac, and prove its adaptation not only to this city and vicinity, but also to all parts of New-England. Add to this, that, though it contains 132 pages, it is in such a shape that it can be carried in the pocket with as little inconvenience as a small pocket-book. We should regret to see this series discontinued; and, in order to prevent such a result, an enlightened public will not fail to sustain Mr. Dickinson in his untiring efforts to provide for their entertainment and improvement in the best style, and at the cheapest rate; especially as he promises, if successful in the sole of the present number of his Almanac, (and he will not fail to fulfil his promises,) to improve the next, for 1841, beyond any of the series yet published.

Correction. We stated, in a recent number, that the New York Colored American had been discontinued, for the want of patronage; and we surmised that its exit was hastened in consequence of the country. We have received a long letter from our exteened brother Charles B. Ray, one of the proprieters of the paper, correcting our statements, which we do not think necessary to publish entire—the substance of which is, that the suspension of the paper is but temporary; that it has sustained but a trifling loss from the causes referred to; that, as to the divisions in this State, it means to be neutral; that, as to political action, in called the causes of the cause of which is, that the suspension of the paper is but temporary; that it has sustained but a trifling loss from the causes referred to; that, as to the divisions in this state, it means to be neutral; that, as to political action, in called the cause of the day of the proper paper to the prop contented to steal trash, but who carry on the trade o

rprized that so able an advocate of tr

Centreville, R. I.

TP The Legislature of Massachusetts convened in Boston on Wednesday, 1st inst. On the first ballot for Speaker of the House, Robert C. Winthrop (whig) as chosen by a small majority, and Luther S. Cushng was re-elected Clerk without opposition. The vote for Speaker was as follows: R. C. Winthrop, 237; Nathaniel Wood, (democratic,) 221; scattering,

To the Liberator Subscribers.

The undersigned give notice, that they shall, with he next Liberator, send a bill to every subscriber, who s indebted for one year, or more.

In the first Liberator published in March, w all commence the publication of a list of the name of subscribers who shall then be delinquent for fifteen nonths and upwards.

FRANCIS JACKSON,
SAMUEL PHILBRICK,
ELLIS GRAY LORING,
WILLIAM BASSETT,
FIMUND OF INSE EDMUND QUINCY, Boston, Jan. 1, 1840.

DEATHS.

In Uxbridge, on the 17th December, after a short liness of lung fever, Mr. Jonathan Whipple, aged 87

years.

In East Greenwich, on Saturday evening last,
John Edwin Brown, aged 31, late one of the principal booksellers, of this city, and well known to this
community and to the trade throughout the country, and community and to the trade throughout the country, and where known esteemed for his enterprise and probity, and beloved for his aniable disposition and goodness of heart. Upright and honorable in business—frank and cheerful in manners—with a heart overflowing with generous and warm affections for others, no one, who has recently been withdrawn from his station in life among us, leaves a wider circle of sincere friends to lament the loss of a companion in the early vigor and maturity of his manhood, whose manly virtues commanded their esteem, while his social qualities secured their attachment.—Providence Courier.

To In the death of Mr. Brown, we have lost

Whereas slavery is utterly inconsistent with the law of God, and a gross violation of the most precious rights of human nature; and whereas the diffusion of knowledge is the most effectual remedy for this evil system, which helds one-sixth part of the American people in compulsory heathenism; and whereas our all-wise Creator has made of one blood all flesh that dwell on the face of the whole earth, and into him are our services due, and not unto man—and whose-ever claims his fellow-being as property is a robber of God and man, a character which the darkest ages of heathenism would blush to own—therefore, Resolved, That we will use every endeavor, and put forth all our energy, to wipe the stain from this enlightened republic, and hasten the time when every ighly esteemed friend, and the cause of emancipation

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND. The Packet Ships George Washington from Liverpool, Nov. 27—and the Charles Russell from Havre, Nov. 24—have arrived at New York.

Great distress is beginning to be felt in the manu

Great distress is beginning to be felt in the manufacturing districts—on account of the monetary derangements in England and America.

The Queen of England has officially signified her royal intention to be married to Prince Albert. The following is her declaration to the Prince Albert. The following is her declaration to the Prince Albert. The following is her declaration to the prince Albert. The following is her declaration to the prince Albert. The following is her declaration to the summoned at the present time in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welface of my people, and the happiness of my future life.

'It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

'Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance, that with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity, and serve the interests of my country.

I have thought fit to make this resolution known t you at the earliest period, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to meand my kingdom, and which, I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects.

Whereupon all the Privy Councillors present mad heir humble request to her Majesty, that her Majes ty's most gracious declaration to them might be ma public; which her Majesty was pleased to order a

The Queen of Spain has dissolved the Cortes, by oval decree.

'The Augsburg Gazette says that Mehemet Ali has
onsented to give up the Turkish fleet, and to content
imself with the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt and

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has adopted, by an unanimous vote, the bill for prohibiting exportations of corn until 16th August, 1840.

Russia. The latest advices from Russia go toshow that preparations are making for immense armaments in various parts of the empire—and the general
belief in St. Petersburg is that war is inevitable.

This may be so—but public opinion, in many parts
of Europe, has undergone an immense change within
the last quarter of a century. Power is now lodged
in the middling classes. This is especially the case
in France and in England—and the great mass of the
people are opposed to war. Nicholas would have endeavored to promote his ambitious schemes by means
of a war, long since, if he had dared.—Mer. Journal.

STILL LATER FROM PRANCE. The ship Louis Philippe has arrived in New York, from Havre, bringing advices from that place to the 4th of December. The French Chambers were to meet on the 22d of

Mr. De Bacaunt has been appointed minister to this country, in place of M. Pontois, now at Constantinoe. The most important piece of information is gather

ed from a paragraph in the London Morning Herald, stating that Lord Polmerston had communicated to the American iminister, the intention of the British Government to cause an immediate blockade of all the the London Morning Herald

Texas. The steamboat New York arrived at No. Orleans from Galveston, brings papers of that city to the 2d Dec. Among their contents is the message of President Lamar to the Texan Congress. In this doc President Lamarto the Texan Congress. In this document he does not advocate an extension of the sovereigaty of Texas along the shores of the Gulf towards Mexico; he prefers that the new settlers should extend themselves over the elevated region lying north, until they attain Santa Fe, and secure the state of New Mexico, of which that city is the capital. Should his advice be acted on, the Texans will have to exterminate the Camanches, and prepare for a struggle with the more warlike and hulf-civilized Indians, who have lately crossed the Mississippi, and settled west of Arkansas.

Mr. John Lander, the brother and companion of Richard Lander in his last African expedition, died in London on the 16th of November. He was only in his 33d year, and, after an illness of a few days, yieldand year, and, after in timess of a few days, yreined to a complaint of the chest originally induced by exposure to the climate of Africa. Mr. Lander held an office in the custom-house, conferred upon him by government as a reward for his enterprise and sufferings, and has left a widow and family to deplore his

ANOTHER FURIOUS GALE. Another furious gale was experienced in this vicinity, last night. The wind was from East to East South East. It commenced to blow heavy about eleven, o'clock—and continued without intermission until nearly against this ued without intermission until nearly sunrise thi

of the 15th ult. The tide rose to an unusual height-and overflowed the wharves, and streets in the vicinity of the wharves, floating off large quantities of lumber, and injuring property in cellars to a considerable amount. The damage done to the shipping is very great—as many parted their fasts, and drove against ner-and the loss of bowsprits, cutwaters, jib booms, &c. is very great, besides some serious dis-

booms, &c. is very great, besides some serious disasters.

The large and beautiful ship Columbiana, of 630 tons, one of A. C. Lombard & Co's line of New Orleans packets, broke adrift, about three o'clock this morning from Swett's wharf in Charlestown, where she was taking in cargo—and urged by the wind and tide, drove, stem on, against the old Charlestown bridge, with such violence, as to carry away two of the piers, and dash through the bridge, as if no obstruction had been placed in her way. The ship next brought up against Warren Bridge, which fortunately withstood the sheek, though not without sustaining some injury. Her stern then swung round, and struck against the wharf, which was built out from the draw, with so much violence, as to demolish, and shatter to against the wharf, which was built out from the draw, with so much violence, as to demolish, and shatter to atoms a dwelling house, one story and a half high which was erected on the bridge. The whole is now a heap of ruins. There were six or seven persons in the house, who, having warning, by the ship first striking the bridge, rushed out just before the house was shattered to pieces, and thus saved their lives. One of the inmates of the dwelling was thrown into the river when the concussion took place, but was fortunately rescued by his companions. The ship, which occasioned so much confusion, was not, apparantly, even slightly injured.—Mer. Journal Dec. 27.

MISSOURI AND IOWA. We learn from the St. Louis Republican that Major General Wilcock, of the 4th Division of Missouri Militia, having received official intelligence that the Sheriff of Clark county, in that Division of Missouri Militia, fiaving received official intelligence that the Sheriff of Clark county, in that State, has been arrested, whilst executing some legal process under the authority of Missouri, within the disputed territory, and was committed to prison by the authorities of lowa, has marched with a portion of his forces to his release. In the meantime, to make assurance doubly sure, as well as to obey the general order of the Governor of Missouri, requiring him to support and protect the civil officers of Clark county in the discharge of their duties within the disputed territory, he has required the generals commanding the 11th, 12th and 13th divisions, to hold a portion of their respective commands in readiness to march at moment's warning. In pursuance of this order, we understand that troops in St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Ralls and probably some other counties, are awaiting orders to march to the disputed territory, if their services are needed.—Balt. Amer.

Shirwbeek on Lake Michigan. The Detroit Free Press of the 10th ult. contains the particulars of the loss of the brig Neptune, John H. Sins, driven on shore at Little Point an Sable, on Lake Michigan, in the gale of the 25th ult. There were on board in all nine of the crew and eleven passengers, all of whom were drowned or perished with the cold, except Capt. Sins and two others, who reached the shore. One, the brother of the captain, and Webster, the made, the two who ventured to leave the wreck with the captain, perished immediately on reaching the land. The brig was full freighted from Buffalo for Chicago, principally with merchandize.

Melanchely Death from exposure. Two col.

Melanchely Death from exposure.

MELASCHOLY DEATH FROM EXPOSURE. Two colored females, belonging to Andover, perished in the storm of Sunday night, last week. The manner in which their deaths took place is somewhat singular. The facts as we have them from a friend are as fol-

The facts as we have them from a friend at lows:

They lived in a little house together. The younger became partially deranged, and on Saturday night having deposited some provision in each of two pillow cases, led the other who was blind and decrepid away to some bye-place, where she probably died from cold. She returned and was at meeting part of the day, but could give no account of the place, whither the other poor creature had been led, and the only reason assigned for this strange proceeding was the fear of harm.

Se stayed with one of the neighbors part of Sunday night, when she stole away, and was not missing until morning, when she was found dead.—Haverhill Baner.

ITEMS.

METFORIC STONE. An English paper says that a fireball lately fell in a field adjoining the city of Peterborough, and passing completely through a stack of hay, entered the earth under it, leaving a hole nearly a foot wide—the hay being much scorched.

Russell from Havre, Nov. 24—have arrived at New York.

The mews is not very important—American cotton had advanced at Liverpool, or the 25th, 1-4d, but subsequently receded 1-8d. There had been a large important for the merican flour—and the corn market was very from the Hebrew. The whole purchase money amounts to \$70,000, a large portion of it of long payments.

ments.

Joseph Smith, Jr., Sidney Rigdon and Judge Hig-bec, have started for Washington to petition Congress for relief growing out of the Missouri persecutions.

Passengers by the Steamboat from New York state that the Packer Ship, Mediator, had arrived in New York, with DASIAL WEBSTER and family, passenger

SCHOOL LANDS OF MICRIGAN. The Hon. John D. Pierce, in an address upon the resources of Michigan for public institutions, estimates the value of the University lands at \$921,600. The Common School fauld amount to over a million of acres, which are estimated at five dollars an acre, and if sold at the price, and the money put at interest, the annual revenue of the above school fund would be three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The bodies of eleven of the sufferers by the lat The bodies of eleven of the sufferers by the late storm, were buried from the Unitarian Church, in Gloucester, on Sunday last. The sermon was deliv-ered by Rev. Mr. Waite. The procession which fol-lowed the bodies to the grave was by far the longest

The bodies of a large number of the sufferers still remain buried in the deep.—Salem Gazette.

The Marblehead Rail Road was opened for public travel on Tuesday the 10th ult. and between that time and Saturday evening (5 days.) more than a thousand passengers passed over the road:

The Bangor Democrat says that the English are ex tending their military operations down the Madawas-ka river, constructing barracks on the north and south side of the St. John's river, at the confluence of the Madawaska, in violation of the agreement made by Sir John Harvey and General Scott.

SERPENT IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. An enorm SEFFERT IN THE MISSISSIFFI RIVER. An enormous water scrpent was killed on the 2nd instant by a boatman on the Mississippi. It measured eight feet in length, was of the thickness of a man's leg, and was landed in Mc Cracken county, Ky., just below the mouth of the Ohio, and taken to Wilmington. The Lexington papers call it a young sea serpent. It was of a dull brown color.

Gov. Shannon says there are now four hundred and ninety convicts confined in the Ohio Penitentiary. Last year they made articles to the value of \$54,000, and the expenses of the institution were \$35,000—leaving a profit of \$19,000.

HARD CASE. An old Virginia farmer named John son, who had freed and brought thirteen slaves of his own to Washington, and paid \$500 for a slave belonging to another plantation, that he might not be parted from his wife, among those liberated, was robbed of the last of his money, \$300, while listening to a discussion in the House of Representatives.

Norwegian Enterants. A party of 100 emigrants from the pine clad mountains of Norway, passed through Chicago a few days since to settle in Wis-

A Brutal Wretch. Samuel Mitchell, an over-seer in Upper Marlborough, (MJ.) while in the act, a day or two since, of correcting one of the negroes on the plantation, struck him with a bridle, the bit of which hit him upon a tender part of the head, and causwhich hit him upon a tender part of the head, and caus-ed his instant death. The jury of inquest held over the dead body, returned a verdict of death from, a blow in-flicted by said Mitchell.

We find among the news from the South, that, on the 12th inst., near Tallahassee, Florida, a duel was fought, with rifles, at twenty paces distance, between General L. Read and Colonel Augustus Alston, in which the latter was killed; being shot through the heart, at the first fire.—Post.

There was a violent hurricane in the eastern part of Mississippi, on the 14th of November. It swept in its course an area varying from 150 to 300 yards in width, tearing up large trees, prostrating houses, whirling up the flowis from the farm yards and sending them car-reering through the air with tremendous velocity. The negro quarters on Col. Wyatt's estate were blown down and some of their occupants severely injured.

Mr. Phippen, keeper of the half-way house between Stonington and Providence, was dreadfully mangled, on Tuesday, by the sudden collision of the railroad cars, as he was preparing to unite them where they had accidentally parted. The Essex Bannet desires it to be particularly re

membered that the Merrimack was first crossed by a Railroad Locomotive of the Boston and Portland Rail-road Company, and that this fact was first announced to the public by the Essex Banner. Pirates. There is said to be a gang of pirates near Whitehaven, who have sobbed several boats descending the Mississippi. They are a formidable set, and fully armed.

The anticipated Christmas dinners at Mobile ceived a disastrous check from a flat boat just arrived with 52 hogs and 600 turkies from Alabama, having sunk at the wharf, and all en board perished.

New Orleans is full of poor people out of employment. The times are monstrous hard.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT Of Money received into the Treasury of the Ma

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

Of Money received into the Treasury of the Mass
setts J. S. Society.

Collected in Weymouth by P. C. Pettibone — B.
L. Pratt, \$1,00; N. Stephens, \$1,00; S.
French, \$1,00; S. Curtiss, \$1,00; Ira Cartis, \$1,00; Elias Righards, \$2,00; Francis, \$1,00; F. H. Cowing, \$1,00; Tra Cartis, \$1,00; F. H. Cowing, \$1,00; Tra Cartis, \$1,00; F. H. Cowing, \$1,00; Thes.
R. Hanson, \$5,00; P. H. Cushing, \$1,60; Tra Cartis, \$1,00; A. Stetson, \$1,00; Lvenille Female
A. S. Society, \$7,90; N. Canterbury, 50e; Eliasbeth P. French, 50e; Joseph Stevens, 50e; E. W. Dean, 50e; A friend, 25e; Betsey
P. Dyer, 25e; A friend, 50e; G. Bunell, 50e; Joseph Dunbar, 50e; J. Tollman, 25e; A. Bates, 25e; Elizabeth Bates, 25e; A friend, 10e; C. Bates, 25e; Samuel Bhanchard, 50e; Mr. Blanchard, 50e; Mrs. Blanchard, 50e; Mrs. H. C. Fifield, 50e; J. Thayer, 50e; S. Cook, 75e; E. Tyrrell, 50; N. Tyrrell, 25e; N. P. Pratt, 50e; Susan Hunt, 18e; Mrs. Pratt, 50e; W. Baitey, 50e; L. E. Rice, 25e; Weymouth A. S. Society, by Treasurer, 12 90;
Collections in Fall River, by O. Johnson.

casurer, 12 90; ctions in Fall River, by O. Johnson. Jo-

M. Burleigh, pledge at Bristof Co. meeting, 10 00

Total, HENRY G. CHAPMAN, Boston, January 1, 1840.

Adelphic Union Lectures. Mr. THOMAS PAUL will deliver a lecture at the mith School Room, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7.
Subject: Poetry. To commence at 7 o clock.

JOHN T. HILTON, President.

WM. C. FELL, Secretary.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 8th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Marthorough Chapel, Hall No. 2. Dec. 31, 1839. L. GOULD, Rec. Sec y.

NOTICES.

TF TAKE NOTICE. Mr. ISAAC KNAPP, the late publisher, having transferred his interest in the subscription-list to Mrs Garrison, for two years from the first of January, 1240, the pecuniary core ms of the Liberaton are now under the direction and supervision of a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Francis Jackson, Samuel Philerics, Ellis Gray Loring Philerics, Ellis Gray Loring Philerics, Ellis LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, WILLIAM BASSET General Agent.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts
Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston on the
fourth WEDNESDAY in January next. (224.) commencing at 10 o'clock, and probably continuing through
that and the subsequent day. Auxiliary societies are
reminded of the importance of their being fully represented our that interesting occasion; and a cordial in
vitation to be present is extended to all who approve
of the principles and measures of the Society.

In behalf of the Board of Managers,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Car. Sec.

IF Editors of papers friendly to the anti-slavery
cause are requested to give the above an insertion in
their columns.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, December 11th, 1839, the situation of the Society's finances being under consideration, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society be held in the city of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF on WEDNESDAY, THE FIT THE PARTY OF CARRYING ON JANUARY next, to provide means for carrying on the operations of the Society.

'Resolved, That J. Leavitt, J. S. Gibbons, and S. Carrick has a committee of arrangements for the

E. Cornish, be a committee of arrangements for the Special Meeting."

In promutgating the above CALL, the Committee of Arrangements, would merely observe, that the Ex-ecutive Committoe have been constrained to the adop-tion of this measure by emergencies from which they have been able to see no other way of escape. The great scarcity of money in the whole country prevents the spontaneous transmission of donations to our treas-

ury, without personal application, while the arrangements with the State Societies preclude as from the employment of Access to make that personal application to our members, which, when we could make it, has never failed to afford us relief. has never failed to afford us relief.

Under these circumstances, we invite all the members of the Society, including the officers of all Auxiliary Societies, and delegations from Auxiliaries, to meet in the city of New York, on Wednesday, JAN-UARY FIFTEENTH, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 'to provide means for carrying on the operations of the Society

JOSHUA LEAVITT,
JAS. S. GIBBONS,
SAMUEL E. CORNISE,
Arrangements.

CONNECTICUT ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

SPECIAL MEETING, -ADJOURNED. The Special Meeting of the Connecticat Anti-Slavery Society, holden on the eighteenth inst., stands adjourned to meet at Hartford, on Wednesday, the eighth day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will probably continue its sessions during one or two

One object of such a meeting is, that the voice of the abolitionists of Connecticut, was here. the abolitionists of Connecticut may be heard with reference to the attempts which are being made, in some sections of the free States, to organize a third po-

some sections of the free States, to organize a third political party, based on the principles of equal rights.

All persons in favor of the doctrine of Immediate Emancipation, as embraced by this Society, who are residing in Counceticut, are earnessly invited to come up to this important meeting. Friends of the cause from other parts of the Union, who adopt our principles, will also receive a cordial welcome.

Distinguished advocates of Human Rights from abroad have been invited to be present.

An address may be expected in this city on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7th.

Per order of Conn. A. S. Soc.

m. 7th.
Per order of Conn. A. S. Sec.
S. S. COWLES, Sec'ry Hartford, Dec. 25, 1839. * Anti-Slavery papers are requested to copy the

BOSTON ALMANAC. 1840.

[BY S. N. DICKINSON.]
(With a new and large Map of the City.) CONTENTS, AS POLLOWS:

Bank Dividends in Boston, in 1839. Bank Dividends in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge

Bank Dividends in Boston, Charlestown, and Roxbury.
Biographies of Eminent Men who have lived in Boston, etc.
Boston and Vicinity 200 years ago.
Boston Fire Department. Boston Post Office.
Boundaries of Wards, under the new division.
Broken and Depreciated Banks in New England.
Calender pages, from page 6 to page 28.
Canker Worm and Fruit Trees.
Churches and ministers in Boston, with Places of Res-

idence. City Governments of Boston, Lowell and Salem.

Constables, Coroners and Sheriffs.
Counting Room Almanae, for 1840. Eclipses in 1840.
Courts in Massachusetts, (by a member of the Suffolk

Exchange on England, (a useful table.) Fires in Boston during the year 1839.

Government of the United States, and of Massachsetts

Governors, Seats of Government, Elections, etc. Insurance Offices in Boston. List of Towns in Massachusetts, their Population, etc.

Map of Railroads from Boston.

Members of the Scuate and House of Representatives of the U.S.

Memoranda of Events in Boston, during the year 1839.

Memoranda of General Events, throughout the country.

Memoranda pages for each month, from page 7 to page 29. page 29.
Military Fines in Massachusetts.
Moveable Festivals and Fasts, in 1840.

Moveable Festivals and Fasts, in 1840.
Newspapers in the New England States.
Officers of the Custom House in Boston.
Omnibusses, from Boston. Packets, Wharves, etc.
Physicians and Narses in Boston, with their Residence.
Public Buildings, Houses, and Offices in Boston.
Public Schools in Boston, (a full account.)
Rail Roads leading from Boston.
93 Secieties and Institutions in Boston, and names of Officers.
Specie in the Boston Banks from 1803 to 1838.
Stages, Routes, etc. from Boston.
Streets and Avenues in the City of Boston.
Times of Cars leaving Boston.
Ward Rooms and Places of Meeting.
Advertisements, etc. etc.

132 Pages .- Fine Paper .- Bound .- Price 25 cts. Published by. THOMAS GROOM, 82 State street, Boston. The Trade supplied on the most reason in ian 4



Dr. Hitchcock, Dentist, No. 98 Court Street, corner of Studdard Street, Boston.

Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth.

Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth.

Extracting.—Dr. H. has an Improved Extractor for removing teeth, which is superior and far preferable to all other instruments. Its popularity and excellence require no other recommendation than the fact, that during the past year it has removed nearly Treo Thomsund Teeth.—Extracting 25 cents.

Filling Teeth.—The advertiser has paid particular attention to the one and only correct method of filling carious teeth with gold, and as he received the premium at the late Fair in this city, for his specimens, he will load decayed teeth and warrant them. Price \$1.

Artificial Teeth.—Persons desirous of having artificial teeth, can have the Mineral or unchangeable teeth, which are unsurpassed both as to their perfectly natural appearance and utility. Single pivot teeth, \$2, and on gold plate lower than any other place in the city or country. Half or whole setts furnished on very low terms.

rery low terms.

Individuals are invited to call at office, and examine specimens.

Dr. H. is permitted to refer to WM. LLOYD GARRISON, AMAGA WALKER, Esq.

Dr. THOMAS BARRES.

For the Liberator. TO SOME MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

*We ought to be careful what we say, on the subject of slavery; it may reach the South, and we should say nothing that will give offence.'—Sentiment of some NOMINAL Quakers.

"Thou wear a lion's hide! Doff it for shame, And hang a calf-skin on those recreant limbs.

Do ve not blush to wear the garb, Your noble, feurless fathers were That garb, (howe'er degraded now,) Truth's humble, honored badge of yore.

Shame on the recreants, who dare Profess what Fox and Burrough taught, Yet sell their words to please the South, And basely check each generous thought! Who talk of duty,-inward light,-Of quiet hope and trust,-and then

Bow down their very souls to earth,

Trembling before guilt-branded men! Who kneel, for fetters to be twined Round hand and pen,-round soul and mouth; Who praise no virtue, blame no vice, But as their words may please the South

Not thus the early Friends, ye call Your pattern,—no such fears had they; From Duty's path, though in it stood The scaffold, they ne'er turned away.

Beaten, imprisoned, banished-men, Women and children, kept their place; Oh! cease at least to talk of them-It makes more glaring your disgrace!

Ye have your place! Beneath contempt Is every cringing northern slave :There is, thank Heaven! a nobie band, With strength, all that you fear, to brave.

LUNDY," the tireless pioneer, (Too long unaided and alone,) What one, one firm, consistent man, Can do, (e'en at the South,) has shown:

He, with a dagger at his breast, And threats of vengeance in his car, Ne'er checked the flow of 'words that burn,'— Ne'er for a moment thinks of fear.

WHITTIER, with pen of living fire, Pours forth the feelings of a soul, Whose high, heaven-guided energies, No earthly power can e'er control

The young, the aged, son and sire, Firm in the righteous cause we see; Women who, (in whatever 'sphere' They move,) move forward steadfastly

MOTT, NEEDLES, PALMER, when a mob, Threat'ning destruction, yelled around; And Lewis, in her widowed home, Were humbly firm, and fearless for

And SMITH, with true humility, Seeks, where alone they can be found, Firmness to bear and strength to do, Standing upon ' NO neutral ground.

But vain the attempt, on this brief page, To name the myriads who stand, Unwavering in their hope and faith, A generous, high-souled, fearless band The thanks of many a grateful heart, To them are given—for them the prayer Of many a soul ascends to Heaven,

And will not be unheeded there. Pennsylvania, 7th mo. 1839. * Deceased since these lines were written. For the Liberator.

THOUGHTS,

THOUGHTS,

Suggested on reading the remarks of Rev. O. Scott,
upon the propriety of women speaking 'in public
assemblies of men, recently published in the Lowell
Courier and Massachusetts Abolitionist. O thou, who doth profess to be A servant of the Holy One.

Lowly disciple of the Lord, Christ Jesus, God's beloved Son He left the mansions in the sky, And gave his life on Calvary's mount, That man, through him, might live on high,

Drink ever of the crystal fount. O man! was it for thee alone, The Son of God did agonize? For woman did he not atone, When darkness veiled the blue-arched skies !

Woman was early at the tomb She first a Savior's voice did hear, Saying, 'All hail! I've past death's gloom; Tell my disciples I draw near.'

Has woman, then, a soul to save? Is Christ the life, is he the fount? Will he bear us o'er Death's chill wave? Say, may our spirits to him mount:

Or is our oracle frail man? Must he teach us of Heaven's high way, As his weak vision, it may scan The realms of an eternal day

O then we'll list to his high will, If only man communes with God; 'Tis his to say, 'Woman, be still!' Ours to obey his sovereign nod!

All thanks to Jesus, God's own Son! Not so the law we learn of him; 'Tis, 'Father, thine own will be done,

Then ours the pearly diadem. We give God glory, praise and power;

Sufficient is his own right arm To guide us at the darkened hour: Trusting in him, earth shall not barm

The Priest and Lovite, passing near, May cast on us their cruel scorn; Christ being ours, what shall we fear? Ours at the resurrection morn.

One law, one love, one heavenly light, To man and woman doth belong-Yea, 'one eternal rule of right'-Rising with Christ, one joyful song

From the Christian Register. GOD REVEALED IN THE SOUL. Off will the mind go out in search of Thee, The Infinite, yet Thou art ever near. Thou dwellest in the spirit's inner shrine, Thy chosen temple is the soul of man. As in this midnight hour the spirit's eye Turns inward, it beholds thine image, Lord, Reflected in its depths, as you bright star In the clear bosom of this river glows.

The outward world, indeed, confesses Thee; The winds are but the rustlings of thy wings; The ocean in the hollow of thy hand Heaveth itself; the stars in beauty sit Upon their burnished thrones, and sing of Thee. E'en in the dew-drop in the daisy's cup Is glassed thy form; nature bath not a voice But doth proclaim thee, and there is not one Of all the ever-varied forms of life, Nor yet an atom in the infinite Expanse of worlds, but is instinct with Thee

But in the soul thou hast revealed thyself More visibly; the child of thee, it wears Its father's lineaments. Nature indeed Gives us the shadow of thy form divine, But in the spirit, Lord, we seem to see Thee face to face.

there are different modes of resisting and subverting things. If a public declaration of non-allegiance to him who 'is the minister of God to thee for good,' and whom God himself commands us to 'obey,' Titus 3, 1, is not resisting the ordinance of God, I should be glad to be informed what constitutes re-

It appears to me that our friend Ballou has brought to our view the true standard, by which the point at issue must be tested and settled. He remarks, 'the grand controlling motive of a holy heart in the per-formance of every duty must be—God requires it—

I have not only established the fact that God reone of the first that the fact of God's oryet attempted to refute, that the fact of God's orhistoria the fact of God's o daining the civil power as a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well, indicates his approbation of the office itself. the office itself.
As it is civil government, as above stated, and not

the abuses of it, that we advocate, I must object to Mr. Ballou's definition of it. I defend civil government as defined by Paul, Rom. 13th chap. not as defined by Mr. Ballou. I wish the reader would look

Mr. B. and other writers make excellent ren nrks Mr. B. and other writers make excellent remarks on the paramount authority of the divine law. It is our reverence for this authority, that compels our advocacy of the divine law respecting the powers that be. It is well understood, however, that the authority of these powers is not 'absolute,' but limited. We condidtly unite with curb extreme in deited. We cordially unite with our brethren in declaring, 'We ought to obey God, rather than men.' It is fully admitted and zealously maintained by us all, that 'human government, properly so called, can in no case be either superior to, or co-equal with the divine.' If any human statute violates one that is divine, we are not to hesitate a moment. We must only as an abstraction? And is not this practically

resist it unto death.

We are also agreed, that when human and divine governments 'agree in prescribing the same duty,' that the command of the former cannot add an iota to our obligation to obey the latter. We now come to the third case stated by Mr. B. in which he states that 'human legislators (who, in the same address, he represents as producing 'nothing but dross!') en-act many laws for the relief, convenience and general welfare of mankind, which are demonstrably right and salutary, (a rare kind of 'dross!') but which God never expressly authorized in detail.' This class of laws, he supposes, we are to obey, not for human government's sake, but for righteousness sake,' and thus comes to the conclusion, that human government 'is NOTHING,' 'a mere cypher,' having 'no rightful claim to the allegiance of man.' be obvious to every impartial, discerning mind, that this reasoning equally nullifies all human governments. Is it not, I seriously ask, an impeachgovernments. Is it not, I seriously ask, an impeachment both of the wisdom and goodness of God, thus to represent that ordinances, which he has in fact inable to represent that ordinances, which he has in fact inable to represent the control of the wisdom and goodness of God, thus the anointing which we have received of Him abideth in us, and we need not that any man teach stituted for good to man, are 'a mere cypher,' a nullity? To deny that the Sovereign Ruler of the Unithings, and is truth, and is no lie.' The true ministers of Christ will hold up this great truth, and will should 'obey magistrates,' that wives should obey should 'obey magistrates,' that wives should obey their parents, and servants their masters, is to deny the bile. According to Mr. B's argumentation, the wife is not to obey the husband, the child the parent, or the servant the master, for the sake of any authority pertaining to these relations by the divine will. There is no rightful claim to allegiance in any of them. Parental and every other government is 'a pertaining to these relations by the divine will.

There is no rightful claim to allegiance in any of
them. Parental and every other government is 'a them. Parental and every other government is 'a mere cypher.' That brethron, in thus subverting any claim to the name of a Church of the Lord Jedwine truth, are, as Mr. B. asserts, actuated by 'a sus? We shall find no difficulty in deciding by the divine instinct,' I must be permitted to question. I doubt not that they are as sincere and as affectionate we shall know them.' Any such Church, however. in their feelings, as the mistaken apostle was when he expressed his unwillingness that his Master should suffer and die. I wish that they were not exposing themselves to a similar rebuke to that which he received. Was Saul, in sparing Agag, or Sam-uel, in slaying him, actuated by 'a divine instinct?'

Mr. B. asks, in reference to non-resistants, 'is it our object to subvert human government—to over-throw it—to turn it upside down? By no means. We utterly disclaim any such object.' Is it 'no means' of subverting or overthrowing a building or a system, to take away its foundation? Mr. B. afent has 'no rie to the allegiance of man.' Is not this r

The object is not to subvert but 'to supersede.' Amen. God speed you, brethren, in all your lawful endeavors to advance the glorious day, when the an-nouncement shall fill earth and heaven with rapturous joy, that 'the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ.' But for perishing humanity's sake, and for the sake of his

retard this desired era, by removing or weakening acknowledged 'restraints' to prevailing iniquity.

Be baptized into the spirit of the Lord Jesus. Let the same mind be in us which was also in him. Let us not avenge ourselves. Like the meek and lowly One, let us love and pray for those who despitefully good. Let us put on the whole armor of God, take the weapons which are not carnal, but mighty, take the weapons which are not carnal, but mighty, take the weapons which are not carnal, but mighty, allowed to the few or individual cases. But this allowed to the few or individual cases. But this subject not only for wrath, (i.e. to avoid wrath,) but for conscience sake.'

Yours for the truth. HENRY GREW.

From the Reformer.

By their Fruits ye shall know them.

However high may be the profession of menwhatever of sanctity they may endeavor to throw whatever or sanctity they may endeavor to throw anound themselves by pretensions to exalted spirituality, and by their connection with venerated and time-hallowed institutions—the time has come when all these will not be sufficient to conceal their deviled by the conceal the c fects; but judgment will be pronounced according to the above simple and unerring touchstone. The professing Church has lapsed into a state of degenwithout receiving from him 'a new heart and a right fects; but judgment will be pronounced according to us the light state of love. No man can submit to the above simple and unerring touchstone. The untary bondage of love. No man can submit to the professing Church has lapsed into a state of degeneracy that will illy bear this scrutiny; and even that spirit, the source of all liberty and of all strength to portion of it through whose great founder, George do the will of God. Without this liberty there is no Fox, certain cardinal doctrines, which had long been forgotten, were brought to light, exhibits an aspect which shows that its glory has indeed, in great which shows that its glory has indeed, in great which can never be realized. Be assured that neimeasure, departed. The light of its ancient testitude in the moral nor the social world, can there be liberty where the property of the light of t measure, departed. The light of its ancient testi-ther in the moral nor the social world, can there be monies has become dim, and instead of their life-giving power, we find little but a cold and heartless will not do the will of God, that you may be free to . It becomes those who would advance the do-what will? formality. It becomes those who would advance the cause of universal righteousness to hold up the truth, unencumbered with the mass of rubbish which sensuality and selfishness have thrown around it, obscuring its brightness, so that, being thus 'lifted up,' it may 'draw all men unto it.'

The comes those who would advance the doos what will? Your own? Impossible! The most powerful wills, those wills of iron, which seem at first sight to give an impulse to every thing around sunlity and selfishness, so that, being thus 'lifted up,' it may 'draw all men unto it.'

witnessed one of the most excited and angry scenes which a warmly contested election ever occasions in sober New England. The passions of the multitude have become inflamed, and clamorous out-breakings and riotous proceedings have been the consequence. Clerk of the

NON-RESISTANCE.

'The Powers that be.'

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 18th, 1839.

Although our friend Adin Ballou assures us that there is now 'an end to controversy, with all who mean to be wholly Christ's, they must be non-resistants,' in his sense of the term; I prefer being excluded by fallible man from that holy community, to subjecting myself to the condemnation which, according to the Spirit of Truth, belongs to him who 'resisteth the ordinance of God,' in respect to the powers that be. Rom. 13th chap.

That you do not mean to resist or subvert civil government by powder and ball, I well know. But there are different modes of resisting and subverting things. If a public declaration of non-allegiance to holy dread of them, they cannot join in a benevolent holy dread of them, they cannot join in a benevolent holy dread of them, they cannot join in a benevolen enterprise for fear of producing one? Who ming ling with the very dregs of society in a scramble for worldly power, but they who sanctimoniously stand aloof from the good and pious of other sects, lest 'some peculiar testimonies which they deem it im-portant to maintain MAY be lowered?' And who should be glad to be informed what constitutes resistance. Occasional actual disobedience is plucking off a twig or two from the tree. Maintaining
the principle, that the civil magistrate has no righteous authority at all to command any thing, is laying
the axe to the root. It is resistance by wholesale.

wholesale. worth, who merely differ in opinion from them on some question of political economy, but they who object to being connected with the anti-slavery cause, because, forsooth, an editor uses what they cause, because, forsoom, an entor uses what they please to denominate 'hard language,' when speak-ing of a system of the most complicated iniquity that has ever disgraced the world? Verily, this is straining at a gnat, and swallowing a came! How hall we rightly estimate the character of men whos professions and conduct present so strange an anomaly? The text at the head of this communication furnishes an answer—'BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL

While such scenes have been enacted in ou midst, those occupying high places in the Society are advising us to stand aloof from the anti-slavery are advising us to stand aloot from the unit-lawer, cause—to cease advocating the cause of the suffering and the dumb—until the excitement subsides!—And fears are expressed lest popular commotions may ensue, and we, by becoming involved in them, may had docompromise some of our principles. But, the by Mr. Ballou. I wish the reader would look that both these definitions. It is remarkable that Mr. B. concedes, in respect to civil government, as he defines it, (as 'exercising absolute authority over man by means of cunning and physical force,') that 'its restraints are better than no restraints at all.' How then is it 'a mere cypher?' and 'nothing?' and which threatens the moral destruction of all who suppose hit. who approach it.

Λ dogma now generally insisted upon by the va-A dogma now generally insisted upon by the various sects, and which is not without its supporters among the leading members of the Society of Friends, is, that we must yield unconditional obedience to the requisitions of the Church, without exercising the right of private judgment. Is this not in opposition to the great doctrine of the new covenant—that Christ will teach His people himself—a doctrine which was the distinguishing trait of George setting up an institution of men-an outward organ ization composed of fallible beings, in the place God? 'God will not give His glory to anothe no—not even to a Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. And who are they who inculcate this dog-ma? Are they ministers of Christ, or ministers of a ma? Are they ministers of Christ, or ministers of a sect? Do they direct the people to Christ, to be governed by him in all things—or, do they give the requisitions of a sect the pre-eminence? Do they come in the name of Christ, or in the name of a sect? Do they seek only what will please Christ—or do they seek to please a sect? When they preach the doctrine of submission to 'the body,' (the Society) - what do they mean but, submit your-selves to US who represent it? The minister selves to US who represent it?
of Christ knows no power but
Christ and Him crucified.' The mi but that of Christ and Him crucified.' The minister of Christ says—'We preach NOT OURSELVES, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves YOUR SERVANTS for Jesus' sake. The Gospel of Christ teaches us er exalted may be its pretensions, and however it may abound in the religion of the Scribes and Phar-

isees (a mere legal, traditionary religion,) must as-suredly be found wanting when tried by this uner-SHALL I NOT VISIT FOR THESE THINGS? SAITH THE LORD: AND SHALL NOT MY SOUL BE AVENGED ON SUCH A PEOPLE AS THIS? W. B.

From the Vermont Telegraph.

Non-Resistance. The 9th resolution* adopted at the Anti-Slavery f man, Is not this removing the And what harm is there in sub-Convention in Townsend, it will be seen, brings out verting 'nothing,' 'a mere cypher?' Is it not indeed a duty to subvert and overthrow, by lawful means, that which is 'nothing but dross?'

The object is not to subvert but (10 subvert but the frightful doctrine of Non-Resistance—as applicable to the case of the slave. Believe both friends and foes of the slave are agreed that christianily requires the slave to be a non-resistant.' Should like to quires the slave to be a non-resistant! Should like to know where in Revelation, Conscience or Reason it is found, to require the slave—who of all living beings Amen. God speed you, orethren, in all your tateful condeavors to advance the glorious day, when the announcement shall fill earth and heaven with rapturous joy, that 'the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ.' But for perishing humanity's sake, and for the sake of his glory, who redeems us unto God by his blood, do not Their case is taken up, not so much for their sakes, as for the consideration of the vast multiple with as for the consideration of the vast multitude with whom they are associated in a flagrant violation of common sense, common conscience, and the religion of Jesus Christ. Not that it is a violation of these et us love and pray for those who despace only and described by the law aside, or trample it under their less the law aside, or trample it under their less the law aside, or trample it under their less the law aside, or trample it under their less than the law aside, or trample it under their less than le take the weapons which are not carnal, but mighty, through God, to the pulling down the strong holds of Satan's empire. By the power of the truth, let us labor to bring as many as we possibly can under its common-sense order of things is exactly reversed in labor to bring as many as we possibly can under its common-sense order of things is exactly reversed in the matter now under consideration. The observance of the general rule is enjoined on the few, the emily pause, and consider, before we presume to deprive those who will not yield to that better in-multilude! Could any thing be more unjust, irrational or unchristian? If there he an individual cies has appointed to save them from aggravated crime and ruin, and the world from anarchy and blood. Let us remember that the same holy directory, which requires christians in general not to avenge themselves, but rather give place unto wrath, requires the magistrate, as a minister of God to us for good, to be 'a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil;' and that 'ye must needs be subject not only for wrath, (i.e. to avoid wrath.) but for conscience sake'

* To wit - ' Resolved, That the Christian law of kindness and love to enemies does not authorize re-sistance to injury, and the slave can alone look to the declaration—Vengcance is mine, I will repay, saith

Doing God's Will. scuring its brightness, so that, being thus 'nited up, it may 'draw all men unto it.'

Reflections similar to these have rushed into my mind, on witnessing recent circumstances, manifesting the inconsistencies of those who hold a high rank in the Society last alluded to. We have just witnessed one of the most excited and angry scenes which a warmly contested election ever occasions in the second or the most excited and angrest scenes. It is the second of the most excited and angrest scenes which a warmly contested election ever occasions in the second or t

MISCELLANY.

From the Friend of Virtue. Woman as she should be;

nd Woman in her Social and Domestic Character By Kev. Hunnard Wisslow and Mrs. John San **гово.** pp. 175.

This book, comprising Mr. Winslow's three re ermons on woman, and Mrs. Sanford's work, (for the irst edition of which, the American public must, if I feels grateful, thank the Rev. Mr. Gannett,) merits the pointed and forcible rebuke of the Friend of Virtue. It is specious, full of good words and bad thoughts; and in both parts abounding with incontinuous transfer of the pointed and forcible results of the Friend of Virtue. It is specious, full of good words and bad thoughts; and in both parts abounding with incontinuous transfer of the head, and shrug of the shoulders, their counterparts of the head, and shrug of the shoulders, their counterparts of the head, and shrug of the shoulders, their counterparts of the head, and shrug of the shoulders, their counterparts of the head, and shrug of the shoulders, their counterparts of the head, and shrug of the shoulders, their counterparts of the head, and shrug of the shoulders, their counterparts of the head, and shrug of the shoulders, their counterparts of the head, and shrug of the shoulders, their counterparts of the head, and shrug of the shoulders, their counterparts of the head. gruities. If one page exhibits some recognition of reason or religion, the next comes

-Like a mildewed car, Blasting its wholesome br

With Mr. Winslow, as a 'popular preacher,' we have nothing at present to do. The sons of the puritans are dealing with his degeneracy on that score; and their only hesitation in dealing faithfully, seems to be grounded on a fear lest, in destroying his evil influence, some possible good influence may be injured. As if to prove whoseever offendeth in one point is, and cannot but be, guilty of all, and that no fountain can at the same time send forth sweet waters and hitter appears this hook; so grosssweet waters and bitter, appears this book; so gross-ly insulting to the daughters of the land, that out-

is teaching him to dishonor the mother that bore him. He is taught by it that 'all moral virtues' are of changeable nature, according to the sex of the being who exercises them: that there are virtues which, if his mother exercise, must not be counted virtues by him, but as something undesirable, and unlovely. The ingenuous youth is directed by Mr. Winslow to consider the boldness, bravery, energy, and every strenuous virtue of his mother, as clashthe 'dirine law of female subjection!! ertain degrading ideas run through the book. That there are virtues which, being propria at there is no common human nature or character but that woman, as a moral being, is inferior to nan;—that the test of excellence in woman is consciousness of this inferiority;—that woman mus earn only of man :- that she must act only under gitimate guidance; -that the legitimate that to him she must be strictly subordinate in mor al effort;—these are the leading ideas here presented to New England fathers, husbands, sons, families. These ideas stand in the work as file-leaders but they are supported by others, distinctly visible, though less obvious to the first glance; the popish doctrines, namely, of apostolical succession. The doctrines, namely, of apostolical succession. The friend of virtue must repudiate and rebuke them, of virtuous character in both sexes; because they make woman an easier prey to the profligate and I pure institution of maarriage into the relationship of naster and servant : because they destroy filial pict and conjugal respect; and dishonor our God and Saviour by claiming for themselves divine authori-

Reantiful Reflections.

The last number (xvii) of Nicholas Nickleby especially excellent. The serious portion of it is full of interest. In one chapter are these just and

beautiful reflections: And even now, as he paced the streets and list

lessly looked round on the gradually increasing bus-tle and preparation for the day, every thing appear-ed to yield him some new occasion for despondency. Last night the sacrifice of a young, affectionate, and beautiful creature to such a wretch and in such a cause, tad seemed a thing too monstrous to succeed and the warmer he grew, the more confident he felt that some interposition must save her from his clutch-es. But now, when he thought how regularly things went on from day to day in the same unvarying round—how youth and beauty died, and ugly griping age lived tottering on—how crafty avarice grew rich, and manly, honest hearts were poor and sad how few they were who tenanted the stately houses and how many those who lay in noisome pens, or rose each day and laid them down at night, and lived and died, father and son, mother and child, race upon race, and generation upon generation, without a home to shelter them, or the energies of one single man directed to their a most wretched and inadequate subsistence, there were women and children in that one town, divided ferent, and no man seeking to remedy or redress it; when he thought of all this, and selected from the mass the one slight case on which his thoughts were mass the one slight case on which his thoughts were bent, he felt indeed that there was little ground for hope, and little cause or reason why it should form an atom in the huge aggregate of distress and sorrow, and add one small and unimportant unit.

Crime at the South.

A well known writer, who is remarkably claborate and accurate in his statistics, has computed as

That among the white population of Tennes That among the white population of Tenassee, 'more outbreaking crimes are committed in a single month' than in 'Massachusetts, (with about an equal number of inhabitants,) in a whole year: '—that while 'the present white population of Louisiana is but little more than that of Rhode Island, more appalling crime is committed in Louisiana every day than in Rhode Island during a year: '—that the pressey, as have taken place in Alabama within the last eight months: —that 'the present white population of Missouri is but 30,000 less than that of New

From the New Haven Record. Captives of the Amistad.

Mr. PORTER :-While in your city the other day, I visited the jail, and spent an hour or two with the Africans. While sitting in their school room, a little incident occurred, which interested me very much, at the time, and which I think will be interesting to your readers, as throwing light upon their character.

One of the teachers asked a division of some five

nances at the same time assuming an expression of the deepest anxiety. One of them, at the same tim raising his head, drew his hand across his throat, ir dicating the fate they feared. Another laid his arm across each other at the wrists, exclaiming, 'Havana Pipi,' i. e. Ruiz. Another declared, by signs, the their legs were secured as well as their hands. Another extended his arm violently, and by bringing other extended his arm violently, and by bringing his thumb and finger together, imitated the snapping of a whip, repeating 'Pipi, Pipi.' How strange it is that they do not love Havana!

Pointing to them individually, and them away, the teacher asked, 'you, you, Africa, go?' 'Mendi?' they inquired. 'Yes,' was the reply, 'Mendi;' i. e. Do you wish to go to Mendi?' 'Yes, yes,' was the universal exchanging and their geometrances kin-

by insulting to the daughters of the land, that outraged womanhood will soon make common cause against such combined ignorance and despotism as it exhibits. Our limits do not permit us to go at length into the work of rescuing scripture from its misapprehensions and perversions. One thing we rejoice to see by Mr. Winslow's introductory notice: he has learned, and of woman too, even of the contemmed Harriet Mertineau, and the women engaged in moral reform, that the term ladly has become 'somewhat vulgarized.' But if he deems the old Saxon hlanfdiga laxedy, whence the term 'lady, any less old Saxon than 'woman,' it is but another proof that Mr. Winslow, as a Philologist, is as superficial and mistaken as Mr. Winslow as a civilian and theologian.

We warn parents concerning this book, that, if trusting to the title, they have already introduced it into their families, they may hasten to examine it, and administer an antidote to its pernicious tendencies. Mothers! the son who reads and receives it, unguided by your wisdom of experience, is in danger of disobedience to the fifth commandment. It is teaching him to dishonor the mother that bore universal exclamation, and their counter

thought, a painful pledge, that they spoke the truth. I am told, that not unfrequently similar incidents occur. As the teachers enter their room in the morning, many come to shake hands, and greet them with a joyous 'good morning,' and as they leave at night, they go away with the warm-hearted 'good byc, accompanied with the same outward expression.

There are among them some noble-looking, noble-spirited men, to subdue whom would be no easy task,
Cinqua, Fuli. Grabaung, Kimbo, slaves? Ah, yes, it
may be. Obedient slaves? No, never—at least so seems to me.

The thought must distress every friend of human ity, that these poor children of Africa may possibly be surrendered to their pretended owners. If such an event takes place, and they are doomed to sla-very, who can tell their sufferings? Will not re-venge be sweet to the Spaniards? Will not Montez and Ruiz remember the Amistad, the prosecu-tion, the jail, the disgrace?.

O, let it never be, nor let them be sent back to

Havana for execution. But if it must be, let Christians, let the genius of humanity and liberty, let the protecting angel of our country, let us all sit down ourning in sackcloth and ashes. Yet rather, let us know, that Cinqua, Grabaung, Mergroo, one, all, lie by the side of Kaperi and his companions, sleeping on in quiet, till the day of judgment. Christians remember, when you pray, these sons and daughte of abused, bleeding Africa, BETA. November 24, 1839.

From the Boston Evening Gazette, of Dec. 7, 1839. Tribute of Respect.

We understand that a large number of ladies and gentlemen of this city, who last season subscribed for an Honorary Testimonial to Mr. Buckingham, the Oriental Traveller, have availed themselves of the present visit of that gentleman to this city, to place it in his hands. It is a beautiful SILVER VASE, reasonificatived by Messes Loves Loves & Ball and manufactured by Messrs. Jones, Lows & Ball, and bears the following inscription, which sufficiently in-dicates the design of this appropriate and elegant

Presented
By several Ladies of Boston, JAMES S. BUCKINGHAM, For his efforts in behalf of SEAMEN, And in the cause of HUMANITY, INDIA.

Dec. 6. This VASE, we understand, is the same which ob-ined the highest premium at the late Mechanics' Fair in this city.

Fiendish Cruelty. BLOOD-HOUNDS are used in the Spanish West India Islands to hunt down absconding negroes. They are ferocious and blood-thirsty, and are dreaded much by the blacks, to whom there do not be the blacks. s, to whom these dogs seem to have a urious and splendid life, but the bare means of a peculiar aversion. During the day, they are kept were women and children in that one town, divided into classes, numbered and estimated as regularly as the noble families and folks of great degree, and reared from infancy to drive most criminal and dread-the throat, and seldom fail to bring down their man, reared from infancy to drive most criminal and dread-the throat, and seldom fail to bring down their man, reared from infancy to drive most criminal and dread-the throat, and seldom fail to bring down their man, as the strength of an unarmed individual avails but little, when opposed to the ferocity and strength of the scent, and in a very short time he has him by the throat, or the negro, to rid himself from an animal he shrinks from with terror, climbs the first tree for protection. They tear and mangle the limbs of the poor black, especially if he resists, and often times they are literally murdered by the hounds. and lived in peace—how many died in soul, and had no chance of life—how many who could scarcely go astray, be they vicious as they would, turned haugitally from the crushed and stricken wretch who could scarce do otherwise, and who would have been a greater wonder had he or she done well, than even they, had they done ill—how much injustice, and misery, and wrong there was, and yet how the world rolled on from year to year, alike careless and indifferent and no man seeking to remedy or redress it; their injuries. Such are the blood-hounds sed to be procured by our national government repay their

We recollect a story related by a relative of ours who went to the South with Mr. Palmer of Newburyport, to build the Potomac Bridge, long before Abolition was thought of. A black man was em-ployed on the work, who had been furnished by his owner with a heavy iron collar, and two large horns. The northern workman took an opportunity to file off the collar and sunk it, horns and all, from the bridge in the deepest channel of the River. The owner stormed, he was informed where the irons lay, but that if he attempted again to replace them while the slave worked with them, they would not only sink them, but tumble him in after them. The irons were than in Rhode Island during a year: '—that the present white population of Mississippi is but little more than half as great as that of Vermont, and yet, more horrible crimes are perpetrated by them, cvery month, than have been perpetrated in Vermont since it has been a state, now about half a century:—that 'the present white population of Alabama is about the same with that of New Jersey, yet for the last twenty years there have not been as many public deadly affrays, and of such a horrible character in New Jersey, as have taken place in Alabama within the last. AN EVENTFUL LIFE. Capt. Gilbert Y. Francis

will be done? Far from it? To be the servant of God is the highest liberty; it is the sweet and voice of God is the highest liberty; it is the sweet and voice of God is the highest liberty; it is the sweet and voice of God is the highest liberty; it is the sweet and voice of God is the highest liberty; it is the sweet and voice of God. Without this liberty there is no liberty, and in vain do the worldly-minded deify and follow after, under this beautiful name, a chimera the follow after, under this beautiful name, a chimera the follow after, under this beautiful name, a chimera the in the moral nor the social world, can there be the in the moral nor the social world, can there be there is an anchy and disorder. You will not do the will of God, that you may be free to swill not do the will of God, that you may be free to most powerful wills, those wills of iron, which seem at first sight to give an impulse to every thing around be them, and sometimes even to an entire age, sooner or later are shivered against the decrees of the will which rules the world, and which 'will not give its glory to another. O, worn of the dust! thou that wouldst accomplish thine own will, tremble! Behold the first event that arrives will lay its foot of brass to prompt the result of the United States, from 175 down to 1820. The other day we looked into an edition of the United States, from 176 down to 1820. The other day we looked into an edition of the United States, from 176 down to 1820. The other day we looked into an edition of the United States, from 176 down to 1820. The other day we looked into an edition of the United States, from 176 down to 1820. The other day we looked into an edition of the United States, from 176 down to 1820. The other day we looked into an edition of the United States, from 176 down to 1820. The other day we looked into an edition of the United States, from 176 down to 1820. The other day we looked into an edition of the United States, from 176 down to 1820. The other day we looked into an edition of t

WM. LEGGETT. When this lamented adve

Wm. LEGGETT. When this lamented advocate of consistent democracy through the columns of the New York Evening Post, defended the proscribed abolitionists, in the mob senson of the autumn of 1835, the managers of the party in New York and Albany, took the alarm, and denounced the Post, as 'no longer an organ of the Republican Party.' A resolution to this import was passed by the Yong Men's General Democratic Committee of New York. We now learn by the Globe, that this Committee have expunged it from their journal, and declared that the 'resolution had its origin in a spirit of hostility to the bold, honest, and TRULY DEMOCRATE. POSITION SO nobly maintained by the then editor of the Evening Post, William Leggett, whose loss we consider a public calamity, whose memory we revere, and for whose political character and writings we cherish sentiments of the most profound regard and esteem.'—Penn. Freeman.

DISGRACEFUL. The St. Louis Pennam, of the Disgraceful. The St. Louis Pennant, of the 28th ult, says:—'After the disastrous occurrences which took place on account of the blowing up of the steamer Wilmington, during her passage up the river—and while the unhappy sufferers by the acident were lying on deck, writhing under agony almost insupportable, uttering cries which would have moved the most relentless beings—a horde of ragabonds attacked these poor helpless victims, whom while suffering from unspeakable torments, they stripped of their clothing, and at the same time denated of their skin. One of the sufferer underwent a treatment from these devils, which aggrarated his injuries to an alarming extent. Fortunately, however, two thousand dollars, which he had in a secret pocket, was overlooked by the villains.

ITEMS.

An Aerial Guy Fawkes. An aerial machine, a colossal and well proportioned figure of a man in-flated with gas, ascended on Guy Fawker' day, from the premises of a resident at Pentonville, and after the premises of a resident at Pentonville, and after floating through the air for a very considerable time, descended in the garden of a retailer of ber, in Fleet-street-hill, Bethnal-green. The machine is about twelve feet long, and it is stated by those who saw it in motion, that the swinging of the limbs to and fro gave it the appearance of a walking giant, and numbers of those who witnessed its progress were persuaded that it was a living being, endual with supernatural powers.—English coner. with supernatural powers.- English paper.

GOOD ROADS. An Englishman once asked an Irishman if the roads in Ireland were good? Yes, said he, so fine, that I wonder you do not import some of them into England, Stay, let me see; there's the road to love, strewed with roses; to mart through nettles, in honor of the camp; to through the law; and to the undertaker's through physic. 'Have you any road to preferment? said the Englishman. 'Yes, but it is chiefly tradden by hypocrites and knaves, pinps and panders.'

DREADFUL. The condition of society in Ports cal, particularly in the large city of Lisbon, must be readful indeed. From an official return published dreadful indeed. From an official return published in the Diurio, it appears that during the mouths of April, May, and June, of 1839, 2778 crimes were known to have been committed in Lisbon, of which 333 were assassinations! During the three follows: ing months, there were 170 asset How to Grow Rich. Nothing is more easy.

says Mr. Paulding, than to grow rich. It is trust nobody; to befriend none; to heap inter on interest, cent upon cent; to heap interest up-on interest, cent upon cent; to destroy all the finer feelings of mature, and be rendered mens, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease, disappointment We hear that on Friday last, an immense mass

we hear that on Friday last, an immense mass of earth and rock, on one side of the Reading rail-road, near Manayunk, became loosened, and was precipi-tated upon the rail-road, and will present an obstruc-tion to the further use of the road, for two or three weeks, so long a time, it is stated, being required to remove the terraqueous avalanche.—Phil. paper.

DIABOLICAL ACT. It is stated in the Bath (Eng. Herald that twelve men were killed, on Friday morning, at Radstockwell way-pit, in consequence of some persons having cut the rope used for lowering the men into the works. The depth the men fell was 756 feet, and their bedies were horribly mangled, most of their limbs having been severed by the

The shortest way to murder character.—Profess great friendship for the man—tell how much you love him; proclaim how many excellent traits he possesses; and then with a very sanctified look, and

A GREAT DEBT. The State Debt of Pennsylva nia amounts to about thirty-tire millions of dollars requiring, at 5 per cent, 1,600,000 dollars for the payment of the interest.

BEAUTIFUL. A deaf and dumb person being asked what was his idea of forgiveness, took the pencil and wrote—'It is the odor that flowers yield when tramp-led upon."

One hundred and ninety-two persons have been poisoned, in England and Wales, in the last two years, through the ignorance and carelessness of anothecaries.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Suffolk, 35. To the next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of CHLOE DUTTON, late of Boston, in said county, single woman, deceased.

WHEREAS application has been made to me WHEREAS application has been made to be grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Joseph Sonthwick of said Boston, machant, you are hereby cited to appear at a Probast Court to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against graning.

he same.

He, the said Joseph, is hereby directed to give pulic notice thereof, three weeks successively, in the
ewspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Boston.
Given under my hand this twenty-third day of Deember, in the year one thousand eight hundred

thirty-nine.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, Judge of Probab. A true copy. Attest, OLIVER W. B. PEABODY, Reg.

BOARD IN FRANKLIN PLACE. MEMBERS elect to the Legislature, desirous of ob-tining quarters for the approaching session, are in-ited to call at No. 24, Franklin Place, next house to the Odeon. The location is pleasant and central, and within three minutes' walk of the Post Office. The house is warmed with one of Blaney's best Patent Farnaces. Any communication will receive immediate attention, if addressed as above to Boston, Dec. 27, 1839. JOHN E. FULLER.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1840. THIS pamphlet of 48 pages, (by Theodore D. Weld.) contains, besides the usual astronomical calculation, facts sufficient to convince every one, who will perse it, of the horrors of American Slavery,—the guild perse the north in participation which was and its the north in sustaining this wicked system,—and its corrupting influence upon the religion and politics of

Have the Anti-Slavery Societies, or friends of the cause, in the different towns in the Commonweaus, adopted measures to furnish every family with the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 18-02. If this has not been done, let the friends of the cause in each town, oparish, escertain the number of families,—start a subscription forthwith, and raise fands sufficient to purchase the number required, at three dollars and a half per hundred.

J. A. COLLINS. cause, in the different towns in the per hundred. 25, Cornhill.

> AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. [SEE FIRST PAGE.]

RHODE-ISLAND.—Win. Adams, Pasetucket;—Elias Smith, Providence;—George S. Gould, Warveick. Connecticut.—George W. Benson, Brooklyn;—8. S. Cowles, Hartford;—Peter Osborn, New-Haven;— Thomas Kenney, Jr. Norwich;—John S. Hall, East Hampton.

Hampton.
New-York. -S. W. Benedict and Thomas Van Ransalaer, New-York City; —Charles S. Morton, Albasy;
James C. Fuller, Skanonteles; —John H. Barker, Pers;
—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo;—Charles Marriott,

Hudson.

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Mleghany;—J. B. Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, West Grove;—Joseph Falton, Jr. Seen;—Thomas Peart, Enterprint;—Thomas Hambleton, Russellville;—B. Kent, Andrew Bridge;—John Cox, Homorton;—Rev. C. A. Boyd, Eric. Frie Co.

Erie, Erie Co.
Onto.—James Boylo and William M. Johnson, Circianqti;—Charles Olcutt, Medina;—Dr. J. Harvey, Harveysburg;—Abner G. Kirk, Barryville;—William Hills, Oberien;—James Austin, Atreater;—Lot Holmes, New Lizhon;—Joseph A. Dugdale, Cortraille.

THE L TUBLISH! THE ANTI-SLAV

Oliver John

To whom all letters addressed, all letters and cooperation of the paper.

TERMS 42 vance; or \$3 00 at 10 letters and co 10 letters an

WM. LLOYD VOL. X .--

REFUGE O We published, a very foolish bill, the legislature of the legislature of the prohibiting all mains and George to was offende House of Reprose till: 'A bill to compel

citizens of, or co ereof, to perform search thereof, on Whereas, certain having feloniously to sonal property of so-state, and have flee whereas, the govern ter a constitutional made by the execut made by the execu-such fugitives from sumption of authorit constitutional comp the rights of private Be it enacted by t resentatives, in Gen and after the first day

whatever description commanded by any or indirectly from an

the officers, crev

perform quarantine hundred days after a state; and while suc antine, it shall not men and passenger on shore, or on bos on shore, or on boa whatever; and in passengers, while shore, or on board a ever, he or they shal and on conviction s bor, in a penitentiar ger than ten years. And be it farther tinuance of this ac Maine, as before des or passengers there miles of any seapor state, without being the limits of quarant by this act, and for hamlet, he, she of isdemeanor, and of mitentiary at hard

er than ten year And be it farther wful for any office seel as herein befo tine, to have or he nication, either director slaves, a free per eof, which shall icers, seamen or sel is under quar men or passengers, course or communic course or communic or persons of color value, she or they shall and on conviction shall vided by the first see And be it farther as herein before from quarantine, ar of this state, it shal

nder thereof, s notice of such t municipal of let, from which o shall be and is notice, such captain of a misdemeanor, This is probably ever witnessed in a foundation of the F pity and indignation in the Union. It is Carolina nullification rebuked. If Georg prohibiting the citizan States from entering business, without re-

eign and independe y the constitution, The citizens of each privileges and immi We hope the Sen course than has be not consummate the of the government it lons bill—a bill, w lous bill—a bill, w doubtless produce a may establish an ery in this count

years imprisonment effect of the bill, the

Christian F We are sorry—versome of our brethribalf-way advocacy of litionists. None, was laborers in that ballorers in that brother in the faith Rev. Sylvanus Cobb man and Family Vi do not, of course, sa tives by which he is right, and that we claim to be actu we claim to be actu we do most since could not have four his pen, than that have no disposition have quite enough have quite enough have quite enough homestly believe, the we are, and gigantic very position he had abolitionism. We sindy sy so he has e in divers of its aspe

hink that we are ngs, whether bla earth; and still on earth; and still on earth; and still convict or settled convict class of persons are deemably so; and it injurious to the hap and fraught with in interests of our coun our view of the thought, rashness in execution, on the must and will forevokadmitting that the represented it, and very last men in effect of the wild and faratical ist, is, in our view shile. We are half cobb will state hostinon, distinctly, ainnoe, put him in times.—Commercicut